THE

North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XXV., No. 691. SHANGHAI, AUGUST 31, 1880. PRICE, TLS. 12 ₽ AN.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself at this place, under my own name, as a GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT.

J. BUSE.

Hong Name—利派新 *Sing Pa-le.*

7se 71 Shanghai, 2nd August, 1880.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, trading under the name and style of LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. NINIAN CRAWFORD is authorised to collect all debts due to the late firm.

JOHN WILSON.
J. ALEX. HARVIE.
HENRY RELPH.

tf 52 Shanghai, 1st March, 1880.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having entered into possession, under Registered Bill of Sale of the Stock-in-Trade, Effects and Assets of the late Firm of LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. of this place, will from this date proceed to liquidate the OUTFITTING and FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENTS.

The SHIP-CHANDLERY and WINE, BEER and SPIRIT BUSINESS will be carried on as usual, under the style and name of LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

NINIAN CRAWFORD,
For self and Estate of the late T. A. LANE.

tf 53 Shanghai, 1st March, 1880.

NOTICE.

UNTIL further notice all receipts relating to the business of the *North-China Herald* and *Daily News* will be signed by me.

JANET PICKWOAD.

tf Shanghai, 16th March, 1880.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S
COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS

Are composed of Pure Phosphorus (Luminous), Quinine, Iron, and Nux Vomica.

An invaluable remedy for NERVOUS DISEASES characterized by DEBILITY, POVERTY of BLOOD and loss of NERVE POWER.

This preparation of Phosphorus cures NEURALGIA, NERVOUS INDIGESTION, LOWNESS of SPIRITS, and other manifestations of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION very rapidly.

BRAIN WORKERS, CLERGYMEN, PROFESSIONAL and BUSY COMMERCIAL MEN who are habitually overworked derive great benefit from this COMBINATION OF TONICS.

FOR CONVALESCENTS recovering from Fever and other exhausting Diseases, this restorative is superior to all other medicine.

May be obtained from Messrs. Treacher & Co., Bombay; Messrs. Madon & Co., Bombay; Messrs. Smith, Stainstreet and Co., Calcutta; and Mr. J. L. Lyell, Allahabad.

1de 63 o-a-w alt. 8th June, 1880.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

Trade Mark,—"Blood Mixture."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

Sold in Bottles BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCLON, ENGLAND.

Agents for Shanghai—J. LLEWELLYN & Co.

tf 9

CHATWOOD'S "INVINCIBLE" Fire, Fall, and Burglar Proof SAFES. See Official Report of Trial at Amsterdam.

Indents to S. CHATWOOD, 120, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

30se 66 29th June, 1880.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC contains an unvarying amount of quinine and iron. It possesses all the powers of these valuable tonics in banishing diseases and symptoms traceable to weakness, a low state of the nervous system, enfeebled condition of the body, and derangement of the general health.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections, and in wasting diseases, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN.—Prepared only by J. PEPPER, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, head-ache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.—Lockyer's is equal to the most expensive hair restorer.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER —Sulphur being highly prized for its stimulant, cleansing, healthful action on the hair glands. LOCKYER'S RESTORER is strongly recommended. It is most agreeable n use, and never fails in its action on the colour glands, always restoring and maintaining that which has been lost. No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers in London, the Country, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world.

Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

24mr-83 56 25th March, 1880.

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THE

ST. JAMES'S BUDGET.

BEING

A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

FORTY PAGES, PRICE SIXPENCE.

WHEN, immediately after Mr. Gladstone's return to office, an arrangement was made by which the PALL MALL GAZETTE was to give up all its old opinions and take to new ones, there was no choice for its Editor, or for the Writers who had created and maintained its reputation, but to abandon the paper. This they did accordingly; but only to come together again, within the space of four weeks, under the flag of the ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE. The new paper thus named leapt at once into a great success; and now, in response to many inquiries from India, from America, and from British Colonists in various parts of the world, a Weekly Edition is printed under the title of

THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET.

This journal is despatched from England on Friday afternoons. The subscription per quarter, including postage, is for China and India, 8*s.* 2*d.*; for all other parts of the world, 7*s.* 7*d.* Orders may be sent through any Agent, or direct to the Office,

DORSET STREET, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

19no 72 August 17th, 1880.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S

DRY MONOPOLE.

39

SAVORY AND MOORE'S BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.

NOTICE.—The Best Food for Infants, Prepared by Savory & Moore, and Supplied to the Royal Nurseries of England, Russia, &c., contains the highest amount of nourishment in the most digestible and convenient form.

IT IS THE MOST PERFECT substitute for healthy Mother's Milk, possessing all the elements necessary for the health, growth, and vigour of the child.

MALTED ON LIEBIG'S principle, *it has only the sugar natural to milk*, and is consequently free from the artificial and injurious sweetness of other foods.

THOROUGHLY COOKED it is always ready for use, saving Mothers and Nurses much time and trouble—tins 1s., 2s., 5s. and 10s. each.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street, London, and Chemists, &c., everywhere.

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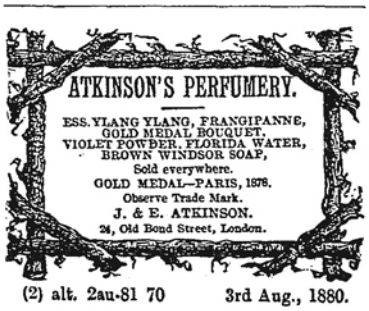

(2) alt. 2au-81 70 3rd Aug., 1880.

THE NEW SPECIFIC.

CERTAIN, SAFE, AND PERMANENT.

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON owes its Extraordinary Power as a Nervine and General Restorative to a Preparation of an American plant, skilfully combined with the most efficacious Tonics, Antacids, and Carminatives. It is an unfailing restorer of broken-down health, giving strength and vitality to the most shattered constitution.

ENTERICON gives Immediate Relief and Speedy Cure in Nervousness, Debility, Indigestion, Lowness of Spirits, Wind in the Stomach, Giddiness, Palpitation of the Heart, Involuntary Blushing, &c.

ENTERICON gives Speedy Relief and a Permanent Cure in Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhæa, and all Functional Disorders.

ENTERICON rapidly renovates the Nervous and Muscular System, and is the only Infallible Remedy for Liver Complaints, Poorness of Blood, Diseases of Women, Loss of Appetite, Want of Vitality, Mental Depression, Foul State of the Stomach, &c.

ENTERICON is a Specific for all Impurities of the Blood and Offensive Breath, and quickly eradicates Blotches, Scrofula, Pimples on the Face, Eruptions on the Body, the baneful effects of Mercury, &c.

ENTERICON is warranted not to contain, in any form, Mercury, Opium, Ether, Arsenic, Strychnine, or any deleterious Drug whatever.

ENTERICON is the only remedy for the above Complaints, recommended and prescribed by the Medical Faculty in their private practice.

ENTERICON.—Nervous Debility.—Of all the disorders which affect the human frame, none exert so extensive an influence as the whole class of nervous diseases. They are not confined to the body, but invade the province of the mind itself; and while they constitute often distinct disorders, known by a train of symptoms peculiar to themselves, they likewise form a considerable part of many other disorders, and sympathise with all the changes to which the body is liable from age, from climate, from indulgence, from exhaustion, from joy, or from distress. Nervous irritability, irregular sensations, uncontrolled impressions, unfounded uneasiness and restlessness, especially lowness of spirits, and sometimes even suicidal thoughts, are often accessory to bodily infirmities.

ENTERICON is stated by eminent physicians and chemists to be the best medicine ever compounded for these complaints. Hundreds of apparently hopeless cases have been radically cured and have borne grateful evidence of the fact, and many thousands more, who though opposed to the publication of their names, have been restored to health, when everything else had signally failed.

ENTERICON.—Business men from their sedentary habits and overactive mind get out of sorts, the circulation is too sluggish, and the blood becomes impure. All uncomfortable feelings will disappear by the occasional use of Raynham's ENTERICON, which increases the vitality of the nervous system, purifies and expels all morbid impurities from the blood, gives regularity to the whole functions, and ultimately restories the system to a high standard of general good health.

ENTERICON.—A trial and consistent adherence to the direction for use will satisfactorily test the efficacy of this extraordinary medicine, and prove beyond doubt that it is as yet the greatest Restorative discovered by modern science. Numerous testimonials accompany each bottle.

☞ Caution.—Beware of Counterfeits and Spurious Imitations. Note that the *Trade Mark* and *Signature of Proprietors* is printed on the Wrapper.

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the World.

Sold Wholesale and Retail in China

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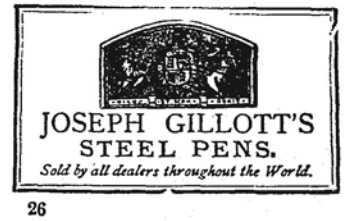
A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong, Dispensary, Hongkong.
BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta.
BARRIE & Co., Madras.
J. MAITLAND & Co., Colombo.
E. GILLON & Co., Lahore.
E. PLOMEE & Co., Simla.
O'HARA & Co., Bangalore, &c., &c.

31de 65 29th June, 1880.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.



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THE

North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XXV., No. 691. SHANGHAI, AUGUST 31, 1880. PRICE, TLS. 12 ⅌ AN.

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England, ...	July 16	Hankow, ...	Aug. 27
San Francisco, .. „	31	Yokohama, ... „	21
Hongkong, ...	Aug. 26	Nagasaki, ... „	28
Tientsin, ... „	27	Foochow, ... „	28

Latest Mail dates in England, from China.

Hongkong, ...June 7 } Received 14th July.
Shanghai, ... „ 2 }

MARRIAGE.

On the 24th instant, at Trinity Cathedral, by the Very Rev. Dean Butcher, the Rev. J. TATE KITTS, of the English Baptist Mission, Tsing-cheu-fu, to MARGARET ANN, third daughter of Robert Greenwell, Esq., of Sunderland, England.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Taku*, for Tientsin —Rev. Mr. Guadilha. For Chefoo—Mrs. Buchheister, three children and servants, Mr. and Mrs. Dodwell, Messrs. C. H. King and H. Mirriam.

Per str. *Pautah*, for Chefoo—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Tate Kitts. For Tientsin—Mr. Tekming.

Per str. *Tunsin*, for Ningpo—Mr. F. Coit.

Per str. *Haeshin*, for Chefoo—Mr. Anz.

Per str. *Fungshun*, for Chefoo — Mr. W. R. Carles. For Tientsin—Mr. J. Wilson.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, for Ningpo—Mr. Gram.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *El Dorado*, from Southern Ports—Mr. Helland.

Per str. *Deucalion*, from Liverpool, &c.—Mrs. Pye and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Messrs. Mohlls, Morgan and Ellis.

Per str. *Pautah*, from Tientsin—Messrs. Wilck, Sylvester, Poggi and Jones.

Per str. *Genkai Maru*, from Japan—Mrs. Clinton, Messrs. F. Coit, J. S. Cox, J. Dykes, J. Simpson, Knox, Gwynne, Blackmore, E. Byrne, P. Piry, Aug, and O. L. Lees.

Per str. *Kiangkwan*, from Hankow—Mr. H. Holst.

Per str. *Hankwang*, from Tientsin—Messrs. Markwick and Rémusat

Per str. *Yangtsze*, from Hongkong—Mr. Gatz.

Per str. *Wuhu*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Chaloner Alabaster and family.

Per str. *Haeting*, from Tientsin and Chefoo —Mrs. Crowley, Messrs. Hill, Dodwell and Bannerman.

Per str. *Pekin*, from Hankow—Mr. Watson.

LEAVING.

Per str. *Rohilla*, for Southampton—Miss K. Thurston. For Hongkong—Messrs. N. C. Chase, E. Silvestri, G. Poggi, J. G. Fleming, and J. C. Bannerman.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer. 9 A.M.	Barometer. Attached Therm.	Thermometer in shade. Max.	Thermometer in shade. Min.	Hygrometer at 9.00 A.M. Dry bulb.	Hygrometer at 9.00 A.M. Wet bulb.	Wind. Force.	Wind. Direction	Rain-fall in inches, previous 24 hours.
Aug	° ′	°	°	°	°	°			
25	29.75	80.0	87.0	72.5	79.0	76.5	1	E.S.E.	..
26	29.80	81.0	87.0	75.0	81.0	79.0	2	S.S.W.	..
27	29.84	77.0	87.0	75.0	76.5	74.0	2	East	0.82
28	29.85	74.0	82.0	72.0	73.5	71.0	3	North	..
29	29.86	70.5	76.0	69.5	70.0	68.0	2	N.N.E.	0.47
30	29.84	72.0	72.0	68.0	71.5	71.0	3	N.N.W.	1.44
31	29.95	76.0	77.0	69.0	75.5	74.5	1	N.E.	0.13

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 21, estimated.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD and S. C. & C. GAZETTE.*—Per Annum, Taels 12; Six Months, Taels 6.50. Three Months, 3.50—*all payable in advance.* Credit price, Tls. 13.15 per Annum; Subscriptions will be considered as renewed unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—Ten Lines (space *Bourgeois*) and under, *One Tael;* each additional line *One Mace.* One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS received, and Single Copies sold, by GEORGE STREET,
30, Cornhill,
LONDON *(E.C.)*

THE publication of the *North-China Herald and Supreme Court & Consular Gazette* commenced at 4.00 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, AUG. 31, 1880.

LOOKING back at the proceedings in the North during the short visit of Colonel Gordon, the prospect as to the influences which direct British interests in China cannot be considered pleasant. Whatever may be Colonel Gordon's predelictions, and whatever estimate we may accept of his capacity, it is certain that he came to China in singleness of spirit and in support of a course in which we as foreign residents were deeply interested. The time has passed since foreigners in China considered themselves as a class apart, having no thought or interest for the country in which they had taken up their temporary abode. Now they take an intelligent interest in the administration of the Empire, and have learnt the truth that common interests are the surest foundation for profitable intercourse. Hence every movement, so far as it was possible in the dim hazy light, which surrounded not merely native but, we regret to say, was even more murky around foreign negotiations, was carefully scanned and criticised by the foreign residents in China, and was made the subject of close and not altogether unsympathetic comment in the newspaper Press. On the whole, the influence thus exercised was wholesome, and we have reason to believe has not been altogether uninfluential in producing a return at Peking to wiser councils. If, however, as we have reason to believe, Colonel Gordon's motives in proceeding to Tientsin were really in the interests of

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peace, and as such met the entire concurrence of the foreign residents at the ports, it is difficult to conceive the reason of the very marked distaste exhibited towards him by the British Minister at Peking. In this matter we consider it best to be outspoken. Public interests need now and then the hostile criticism of public men, and in the uneasy feelings with which Sir Thomas Wade regarded the approach of Colonel Gordon seem to have been reflected rather the foiled jealousy of an amateur diplomatist than the precautions of a statesman. To an outsider it certainly seems beneath the dignity of the British Minister to have taken the trouble evidently displayed to prevent a meeting between Colonel Gordon and the Viceroy of Chihli. It may be remembered that but a few weeks had elapsed from the time he had himself displayed an equal amount of eagerness to meet the Viceroy. The result of the visit has not been disclosed, but it is understood that Sir Thomas Wade promised considerably more than he was in a position to perform, and that his attempts at "strengthening the peace party" met with but scant approval from the Home Government. Why the change of view should in the short interval have prevailed is probably only known to Sir Thomas Wade and his more intimate associates. It is certainly far from reassuring to find that Mr. Hart has again been made the medium of communication by the British Minister, but the occult influence, to which we have had occasion to allude more than once, has again been made apparent. The strange power possessed by the Inspector-General of Customs over the mind of the British Minister has more than once resulted in acts which the latter could not but regret, but with curious inconsistency the same influence seems to recur at intervals, and we find some such curious result as that of the British Minister calling in the aid of the Inspector-General of Customs to prevent a meeting between the Viceroy and Colonel Gordon. No great result was likely to follow the meeting of the two generals. Colonel Gordon had not the power, had he the desire, to revolutionise the Empire. He had counsels to give, which in the main were those that have been advanced by every reasonable man, and given by him, they possessed more validity as coming from an officer whose good wishes had already been tested. Those counsels were plainly in the interest of the Chinese, as they were certainly conducive to our own. It is undignified, to say the least of it, that our officers should be continually withdrawn from posts where they are doing good service to meet the caprices of a foreign and undisguisedly unfriendly Power, yet the proceedings which took place at Tientsin can only be accounted for in connection with the remonstrance known to have been sent from St. Petersburg. Had Colonel Gordon been seeking to involve China in a war with Russia, the steps taken by the British Minister would have been explicable, but there is too much reason to suspect that this was not the true ground of the distaste exhibited to his presence. It must have been well known to the Russian, as to the English Government, that the visit was made in the hope of averting hostilities, but peace was not as popular at St. Petersburg as at the ports of China. The British Government was too pro-Russian to ponder for a moment the object of the request, and readily fell into the trap. Sir Thomas Wade had, however, opportunities of seeing on the spot the tendency of the counsels proferred, and there is grave reason to believe that in his treatment of Colonel Gordon he was only giving another instance of that strange inability to see affairs with other eyes than those of the Inspector-General of Customs, which has more than once been the subject of public comment.

Summary of News.

The American mail, with San Francisco dates to the 31st July, ex *City of Peking*, arrived to-day by the M.B. Co.'s steamer *Hiroshima Maru*.

The M.M. Co.'s steamer *Peiho*, with Marseilles dates to the 25th July, left Hongkong at daylight this morning.

A mail leaves to-morrow for Europe, by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Rohilla*.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Viâ Suez.)

Supplied solely to the "N.-C. Daily News."

London, 24th August.

The semi-official *Agence Russe* announces the presence of a conciliatory spirit in the negociations between Russia and China.

The Marquis Tseng has had an audience with the Emperor.

Bombay, 24th August.

General Roberts' force is progressing favourably.

25th August.

A sortie has been made from Candahar, with heavy loss to the enemy. They threw shells occasionally, which, however, did little harm.

26th August.

General Roberts is expected in the neighbourhood of Candahar by the 30th August.

London, 28th Aug.

The Ambassadors of the Great Powers have presented a collective note to the Porte, in which they refuse to discuss the Greek frontier question, but are willing to negotiate the details of the cession only.

Mr. Pierret, late of Yokohama, has taken charge of the French Consulate at Hongkong.

Mr. Chaloner Alabaster, H.M.'s Consul at Hankow, with Mrs. Alabaster and family, arrived on Saturday by the C.N. Co.'s steamer *Wuhu*.

We note the departure for Chefoo of Mr. W. R. Carles, H.M.'s Vice-Consul at this port. During his absence, which is expected not to be longer than a fortnight, Mr. Coulthard will sit as British Assessor at the Mixed Court.

From the *Journal Officiel de la Republique Française*, we learn that M. E. Millot, "ancien président du conseil municipale de la concession française à Shang Haï," has been promoted to the grade of Chevalier of the Legion of Honour; and also that a similar honour has been conferred on M. Ernest Jules Blancheton, Consul for France at Bangkok.

W. P. Mangum, Esq., late U.S. Consul at Nagasaki, left that port on the 19th inst., in the U.S.S. *Ticonderoga*, bound for Tientsin, to which port he was appointed Consul early in July, but was then prevented, through ill-health, from undertaking the journey. Even now he is far from enjoying his accustomed health, and it is hoped the change will have a beneficial effect. Mrs. Mangum will probably remain in Nagasaki until the end of the summer.

It is reported that the directors of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, &c., having reconsidered their decision, will re-open their Yokohama branch in a few weeks' time. Mr. Masfen has been re-appointed to the post of manager, and has already left London. The re-establishment of the bank, it is said, will be very agreeable to the community of Yokohama.

We are informed that the long contemplated re-organisation of the Mixed Court has been at last decided on; orders having been received here that the Judge at that Court is to hold the rank and exercise the authority of a sub-Prefect, to which position the present worthy incumbent, Chên, has been appointed. He is to be a *Tungchi*, an independent sub-Prefect, instead of, as heretofore, a mere deputy. This is a most desirable advance, and we hope the new regulations will remedy some of the many imperfections of that much-abused but most useful tribunal.

Nine gentlemen, all members of the Ranger Corps, assembled in Messrs. Holliday, Wise and Co.'s compound on Wednesday afternoon, to discuss the advisability of forming a Polo Club. Major Holliday presided. There seemed to be a feeling that such an institution might interfere with the attendance at drill on the part of members of the Ranger Corps, but it was mentioned that, if established, it would be quite independent of that body. After a short discussion, a motion, proposed by Mr. Townsend, and seconded by Mr. Müller, was carried, to the effect that the meeting be adjourned until Mr. W. S. Percival could obtained information from the Polo Club at Hongkong as to the clubs, balls, &c., to be used, and the rules and regulations of the game.

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A special general meeting of the members of the Racquet Club was held on Wednesday evening under the presidency of Mr. T. R. Wheelock. There were present, Dr. Johnston, Messrs. Ward, Johnstone, Dalgliesh, Rothwell, Weld, Dent, Allen, Carles, Phipps, Hearn, Scott, Percival, Cooper, Layton and Nachtrieb. Two years ago, lawn-tennis members, who had not the use of the Racquet Court, were admitted at a reduced subscription, and at the half-yearly meeting held last month the Committee asked for the confirmation of a rule to the effect that the number of these members be limited to ten. It was decided that a special meeting should be convened for the consideration of the subject, which would give an opportunity for the matter to be talked over among the members meanwhile. This special meeting was held last evening, and after a few prefatory remarks from the Chairman, Mr. Carles, in a few well chosen words, proposed a motion to the effect that the admission of members to the Club as lawn-tennis members be discontinued, which was seconded by Mr. Dalgliesh. It was explained that the present ten lawn-tennis members would continue to enjoy the same privileges as they had hitherto done, but that any person now wishing to join the Club would have to pay the full subscription and be entitled to the use of both the Racquet Courts and Tennis Lawns. After some discussion the motion was unanimously carried. Mr. Carles next proposed, and Mr. Dalgliesh seconded, that the Committee be empowered to allow one or more members of the B class to use the Lawn Tennis ground on the days assigned to members of the A class, if, in the opinion of the Committee, the play of such member, or members, is such as eminently to merit such a distinction. To this motion Mr. Hearn proposed, and Mr. Scott seconded, an amendment, that there be no separate classes of players for the Lawn Tennis Courts. On a vote being taken, the amendment was carried, eight voting for it and seven against it. The Chairman mentioned that the strips of vacant land east of the Racquet Court had changed ownership, and that it was for the Club to decide whether they would take steps to purchase the remaining half of the intervening road between it and the Racquet Court, one-half of it already belonging to the Club. After some discussion it was resolved to leave the matter in the hands of the Committee. A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

It will be seen from the minutes of the meeting of the Municipal Council, held on the 20th inst., that the members of the Council have signed the agreement with the proposed Water Works Company. A document of the importance which this agreement is to the community generally should be published, and many Ratepayers will no doubt regret that the Council have not acceded to the wishes of the minority of those voting at the meeting when the scheme of the Company was accepted, that the agreement should be submitted to the Ratepayers for consideration and discussion before it was finally entered into.

The minutes of the Municipal Council also contain the return of the census of the native population taken in June last. The total number of Chinese in the Settlements is 107,812, showing an increase of 32,765 during the last ten years. 68,652 live in the English Settlement, 25,323 in Hongkew, 5,218 in foreign hongs in both Settlements, 2,541 in villages and huts, and 6,078 in ships and boats. There are now 22,742 more Chinese in the English Settlement than there were in 1870, and 12,394 more in Hongkew, while the number engaged in foreign hongs has only increased 310 during the same period. As compared with the returns for 1876, there has been an increase, exclusive of those living in native villages, huts and boats, of 14,145, which consists of 4,527 males, 3,014 females, and 6,604 children.

The Municipal Council have at last ordered the correspondence regarding the proposed Chapoo Road extension to be published. The letters have already appeared in our columns, but it is necessary for us to reproduce them to keep our file of the published proceedings of the Council complete. In reference to our strictures on the Municipal Council's action in this matter, it is only right to explain that though the land for the proposed road would, in consideration of the gifts of Messrs. Maclay and Pow Yuen-chong, only cost the Council Tls. 500, it is estimated that about Tls. 3,000 more would be required to make the road, and as no provision was made in the last Budget for this expenditure, the Council apparently consider that it is an improvement for which there is little or no necessity at present. Still, the road will have to be made some time, and before long too, if building operations are continued during the next few years as they have been in the past, and another opportunity for the Council to obtain so great a part of the land free of charge may not again be presented. Therefore, if they now accepted the offer made, they could put down their boundary-stones and make the road at some future time.

We have been requested to state that owing to a recent change made in the numbering of some of the Home Volunteer Corps, it is possible that the S.V.C. may have to compete in the coming rifle match with the 12th Cheshire against a battalion of eight companies, instead of a detached corps of two companies as was originally intended. In the Army List for March last, the numbers of the various Corps appear as they have done for years past, but in that for April it appears that the 3rd Administrative Battalion, of which the 12th Corps was a component part, has been re-numbered as the 12th Corps, and the numbers of the 15th, 22nd, 26th, 28th and 32nd Corps, which used to make up the old Administrative Battalion, have been expunged from the Army List altogether. This change may possibly have something to do with the modifications mentioned in the telegram accepting the challenge, but whichever way it is, we have no doubt the S.V.C. will willingly enter upon the contest. The (old) 12th has some good shots in it; one member was 33rd in the first 60 for the first stage of the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon last year, with a score of 91. Another was counted out at 83 for the first 360, being the same score as made by Mr. Dunman of the S.V.C. We may add that Cheshire, (the county) won the China Challenge Cup at Wimbledon last year, with a score of 308, against 290 made by Devon, and 288 by Lancashire, the highest possible score being 350.

In the case of Mr. C. E. Hill *v.* Dr. M. T. Yates, agent for Mrs. Hill, an appeal has been allowed to the Minister at Peking against that portion of the U.S. Consul-General's decision which gives to Mr. Hill the use and control of the rents and proceeds of the property in dispute in the French Concession and directs the $1,500 in Court to be handed over to him. The principal grounds of appeal are that this portion of the decision was rendered without due process of law, and that it was not competent for the Court to pronounce the same, inasmuch as the Consul-General sat without Associates.

A case of most atrocious cruelty occupied the attention of the Mixed Court on Thursday. It was one in which a woman, living in the neighbourhood of Lao-kee-chong, was charged with ill-treating two little girls, one eleven years old and the other seven. The elder one had been scalded very severely nearly all over her body, causing her to present a most horrible appearance, and a great many cuts had also been inflicted on the child's face and hands. The younger child's injuries were not so severe, but both the girls were sent to the Gutzlaff Hospital for treatment. The prisoner had nothing to say for herself when questioned, but wept profusely. The case was remanded to see whether the child most severely injured would recover, the prisoner being sent to prison in the meantime. We understand that she will be dealt with in accordance with Chinese law.

Edward Hintz, the tenant of the house at the corner of Minghong Road and Broadway, Hongkew, in which the fire originated on Sunday morning by which it and two other houses were destroyed, was arrested by the Municipal Police on Thursday afternoon at the Columbia Tavern in the French Concession, under a warrant from the German Consulate-General. The charge against him is that of attempted fraud on the Prussian National Fire Insurance Company, whose agent in Shanghai is Mr. B. Telge. About a week before the fire, Hintz took out a policy of insurance for Tls. 2,000 on the furniture in the house and his private effects. A few days since he sent in a claim for compensation for property alleged to have been lost by the fire. It now appears that Hintz removed a box, sufficiently heavy to require four coolies to carry it, to the tavern where he was arrested. It is believed that some of the contents of this box have been represented as destroyed in the claim made on the insurance company. No charge of arson has been preferred.

Saturnino Ferrares, who murdered Lorenzo do Rosario, the marshal of the Spanish Consulate, in a house in Hongkew on the 17th of July last, made a savage attack on Thursday night on Sergeant Skinner at the Hongkew Police Station,

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where he has been confined since the above-mentioned occurrence. It seems that the prisoner was making a great noise in his cell, shaking the door violently, and otherwise disturbing everyone near him. Sergeant Skinner went to remonstrate with him, and as soon as he entered the cell, Ferrares attacked him with a tin cup which he used for tea, and struck him violently on the head with it, knocking him down. A struggle then ensued, in which the prisoner, being the more powerful man, had the advantage. A Chinese constable, who was at the barrier of the enclosure leading to the cell, ran into the station and procured assistance. When Sergeant Jones arrived, Ferrares had Sergeant Skinner down on the floor of the cell, kneeling on his chest, and trying to throttle him with his hands. The Sergeant's injuries are very severe. He has six cuts on the face, and two more on the top of the head, his face is badly bitten in two places, a piece of flesh being bitten out in one of them. His collar-bone is broken, and several of his fingers are bitten to the bone. No provocation was given for such a violent assault. Sergeant Skinner was the officer who had had most to do with the prisoner during his confinement, and would probably have been selected to accompany him to Manila in the course of a week or two. It was only on the previous evening that he had been speaking favourably of Ferrares, and saying that he never had much trouble with him. The injured officer was removed to the Hospital, and yesterday afternoon, on making enquiries, we were informed that he was progressing favourably.

After this savage attack on Sergeant Skinner the Police deemed it advisable to put leg-irons on the prisoner's ankles. These irons were connected by a chain about eighteen inches in length. In order to prevent the prisoner making an attack on any other officer entering the cell a long chain was fastened to the one connecting his anklets, and secured outside the cell through the bars of the window. The prisoner was heard moving about in his cell on Saturday evening at seven o'clock, but at a quarter-past seven it was discovered that he had committed suicide by hanging. He had coiled the long chain just spoken of three times round his neck, and had also passed it two or three times round his left leg so as to bind it up with the knee bent. It is thought that he climbed up to the sill of the window and dropped down from there. The features of the deceased did not exhibit signs of pain.

A Washington correspondent says that a Chinese mandarin has established a farm of 5,000 acres about eighty miles north of Tientsin, which he proposes to have conducted on Western principles. Stock-raising will be an important feature.

Our Hongkong friends have been subjected to a like changeability of weather as we have experienced here. On the 23rd inst., the thermometer reached 92° at the Harbour Office and was down to 77° on the following day.

The French corvette *Champlain* has been docked at Yokohama to repair the damages sustained recently when assisting to get the *Iron Duke* off.

H.M.'s flagship *Iron Duke* was docked at Hongkong on the 20th instant, and it is represented that her repairs will take about six weeks to complete. Ten to fifteen plates will have to be taken out of the port bilge, and the frames, keelsons and floor will also have to be renewed. All the repairs will be executed at the Aberdeen Dock by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company.

The *Forward Ho*, which arrived at Yokohama on the 16th inst., from London, viâ Anjer, has made one of the fastest passages on record for a sailing vessel on that route for the last four years. Her sailing days from port to port are 105. A stoppage of eight days at Anjer, which was necessary to re-stow cargo and repair damages received during a collision, being added, makes the time from London to port 113 days.

The steamer *Glencoe*, which arrived at Woosung to-day, has been hurried on faster than usual, owing to the fact that she is engaged full at £4 per ton for New York. She will load at Shanghai and Foochow, and probably Amoy. This vessel will have shown freight lists amounting to close on £40,000 by her last and present trip, by the time she reaches London, say two or three months hence.

The British three-masted schooner *Auguste*, Thomsen, master, which arrived at Amoy on the 19th inst. from Newchwang, reports that on the 16th inst., at seven o'clock a.m., when about forty miles to the eastward of Tal Island, she sighted a junk with the main-mast and rudder lost, which made signals of distress. The schooner steered for the junk and when hailing her was informed that she was sinking and the crew wanted to leave her. The ship was turned close under the lee of the junk and her crew, consisting of eleven Chinese, were taken on board.

Shortly after four o'clock on Thursday morning, as the C.N. Co.'s steamer *Tunsin* was passing up the Yung river on her way to Ningpo, she came into collision with a small junk between Chinhai and Peak Rock. When first seen, the junk was, we understand, between 400 and 500 yards distant, and about three points on the steamer's starboard bow. Three shrill whistles were sounded, but no notice was taken of them by the men on the junk, who still kept on plying their "yulohs." The engines were then reversed and driven full speed astern, but the steamer struck the junk just abaft the main-mast, the junk being cut through by the force of the blow. The engines were stopped, the anchor was let go, and a boat was lowered to render assistance to the junk-men. Another junk was close to the spot, and the men on board said they rescued all the crew except two men and two boys. After waiting about half-an-hour, the *Tunsin* proceeded to Ningpo. We understand that Captain Mackay, lately in command of the steamer *Hankow*, belonging to the same Company, has taken charge of the *Tunsin*, and that the former vessel will be laid up for the present.

The *Japan Gazette* says :—The announcement that H.M.S. *Vigilant*, which has been laid up in our harbour for some time, is now under orders to proceed with Admiral Coote to Chefoo, has elicited much indignation and surprise. The vessel, a typical specimen of Mr. Reed's improvements, is a weak ship; she has but one wheel available, as her shaft is broken on one side, and as at all times the vessel has indifferent sea-going qualities, she must, now that she is partially disabled, be unfit to meet the rough seas and winds of northern Chinese waters in the typhoon season. We hope Admiral Coote will, for sake of humanity, reconsider his decision. The *Vigilant* is not fit to cope with bad weather, and if any disaster occurs, a most serious responsibility will rest upon the Admiral. With the *Atalanta* disaster fresh in memory it behoves the public to keep an unusually watchful eye upon the movements and condition of the vessels composing H.B.M.'s fleet. No merchant steamer in the condition of the *Vigilant* would be allowed to go to sea. The insurance would be vitiated, the crew would refuse to work, and the Consul could detain the vessel. It is notorious that the *Vigilant* is unfitted for work, and that she should stay here until a new shaft can be placed. It is high time that some public action should be taken about the unseaworthy vessels of the British fleet in China and Japan.—We notice that since the above was written the *Vigilant* left for Nagasaki and Foochow.

The Chinese rulers, says the *Japan Herald*, seem to be ignorant of one material consideration, which is, that if China at the last moment accepts the Ch'ung How treaty, the condition of affairs will have changed. Russia has had the costs of a very large fleet, has had to buy enormous quantities of war stores for use at a great distance from the Home arsenals, has had to move over some thousands of miles of difficult country thirty or forty thousand troops. So far the cost of all these preparations, which have been necessitated by one single series of incidents,—the treaty rejection, the simultaneous threats of war, and the repudiation of Ch'ung How's powers,—must amount to many millions of dollars. We have reason to believe that if this very day China submitted, and the Russian hosts were sent back, Russia will have been put to an actual expense of £5,000,000 sterling, or twenty-five millions of dollars. This bill, or a larger one, China will have to meet in coin or in territory, and the Russian demand, which will be justified in some measure by both moral and international law,—which are not always in harmony,—will not end with a money claim. Mongolia and Manchuria are already insecure possessions of China, Ili has gone over to the enemy, Kashgar is precarious, and Corea unsafe. If China does not fight, —and her chances in a fight are almost at zero,—she must pay in treasure of course, in territory probably, and must accept the full weight of Russian influence at Peking, which will be the beginning of a protectorate,—the first steps to owning the Czar as virtual suzerain,—and the end will be ere long the loss of all ground beyond the Great Wall. The prospects of China, either in peace or war, are indeed dark.

For a variety of news from the Outports, Japan, &c., see other pages.

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Editorial Selections.

CENTRAL ASIAN GEOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH.

The prospect of troubles between China and Russia has had one good effect in stimulating interest in geographical and commercial questions connected with Central Asia and the north-western portions of the Chinese Empire. Facts of all kinds bearing on these questions have long been collecting in the archives of the various geographical societies; professional explorers, consular officials and missionaries alike contributing to the store. Recent events have only hastened the accumulation. The beginnings of this work date from about twenty-five years ago, previous to which period, as was recently emphatically stated by the vice-President of the Imperial Geographical Society of St. Petersburg, the interior of China was almost unknown, Turkestan had been but little traversed, Semenof had not broken ground in the Tien-shan, the Amu Daria had been unruffled by explorers, and Pévtsof had not yet dreamed of north-western Mongolia. As a contrast to this, not only have we now the daily increasing harvest of results gathered by all sorts and conditions of observers in different sections of the vast region which is vaguely called Central Asia, but a considerable portion of these results have been arranged and permanently fixed in a map due to the industry of Dr. Joseph Chavanne. This map, which is on the scale of 66.6 geographical miles to an inch, "extends from the eastern shores of the Caspian to the sources of the great navigable streams of China," shows clearly the deserts of Central Asia, its gravelly steppes, the territorial changes of which it has lately been the scene, the political divisions of its States as they exist at present, and the new boundaries between Russia and China in the Ili valley. In spite of some errors, which are pointed out in the May number of the Geographical Society's *Proceedings*, this map is acknowledged to be of the highest value, and indeed must now be considered indispensable to anyone who would write intelligently about the complex problems which have already arisen and must inevitably arise in connection with the mobile boundaries of the two great northern Powers in Asia. It will not be without interest if we refer briefly to some of the latest recorded work done in the field of investigation in Central Asia. All have followed with anxiety the varying reports of Colonel Prejevalsky's success and failures, advances and forced retreats; all have sympathised with him in his final disaster. Explorations such as his, conducted under Imperial patronage, catch the world's eye and engage the imagination of hundreds who remain ignorant of work done by more humble labourers not surrounded by the éclat of official position and Government support. Some months ago we drew attention to the account given by Mr. McCarthy of the China Inland Mission, of an adventurous journey across China from Chinkiang to Bhamo successfully undertaken by him with the slenderest resources. Lately Mr. Easton of the same society undertook two partly scientific rambles through the western portion of Kansu, pressing on to the old city of Tao-chow on the Thibetan frontier, and making acquaintance with the aboriginal tribes, of whose aspect and customs he took due note. The features of the country naturally engaged his attention, but more than this, he appears to have been able to make some astronomical observations fixing the position of Si-ning-fu, an important point of reference, always provided that Mr. Easton fixed it correctly. But whether correctly or not, his example is a good one. From all we hear, and indeed mainly from the little we hear, of the relations between the Inland Missionaries and the native authorities and people, we are led to believe that those relations are on both sides eminently friendly. It is therefore in the power of the members of the Inland Society to gather a considerable amount of information, but that this should be valuable, or even fairly reliable, the observers should be taught how to observe. The training need be neither long nor elaborate; the essential thing being that they should learn how to set, use, and read instruments accurately, there being never any desperate hurry about the subsequent calculations. Meanwhile students of Chinese literature are not idle, but on the contrary are contributing their share to the general stock. M. Jametel, a student interpreter in the French Legation at Peking, has succeeded in digging out some Chinese records of ancient routes through Eastern Turkestan and Thibet to Lhassa from different centres (Yarkand, Shakyar, Khotan and Urumtsi) in Turkestan and on the Dzungarian border. It is true that the routes laid down in the Chinese itineraries cannot at present be identified for the excellent reason that our knowledge of the geography of northern Thibet is in an exceedingly defective and fluctuating condition. But there is every reason to believe that the use of the records discovered by M. Jametel is only deferred. They will fall into their appropriate place whenever a successful assault shall have been made on the topography of Thibet.

Almost every incident of our daily lives seems to impress us with the idea of the smallness of the world we inhabit. To gain an adequate conception of its bigness we cannot do better than follow in thought the laborious wanderings of explorers in the central regions of all the great continents, unless, indeed, following the examples of Ney Elias and others of our old friends and fellow-residents, we elect to become explorers ourselves.

THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR A SETTLEMENT OF THE KULDJA DISPUTE.

The latest news from St. Petersburg, that the Russian Government is disposed to treat on more friendly terms with the Chinese Ambassador, may be received as satisfactory or the reverse when we come to hear the new terms proposed. We have never been of those who looked with approval on the details of the Treaty of Livadia. The stipulation that China was to pay Russia twice over, both in territory and coin, for the temporary occupation by the latter of the territory of Kuldja was one of those transactions which even in international law might be considered as "immoral." Unfortunately this was not the ground on which the Chinese Government sought to repudiate the agreement; it preferred the more untenable one of its inability to yield territory once belonging to it, notwithstanding the fact that that territory had never been in any sense amalgamated with the Empire, and that for nearly twenty years Chinese rule had been withdrawn. So in face of the fact that it had during the negotiations at St. Petersburg been kept informed of the principal points of the proposed arrangement, it fell back when the time came for ratification, not on the incorrectness of the details, but on the broad principle which had already been conceded of the *non possumus*. If the consent of Russia to re-enter on negotiations be founded on a desire to yield on a point where the stipulations of the previous treaty were capable of the injurious interpretation we have mentioned, there still remains a hope that the case may be brought to a reasonable issue. Russia, however, has discovered of late years such an inordinate craving for territory, simply for its own sake, as if the greatness of a nation were to be measured solely by its territorial extent, and in consequence of the indulgence of this craving has been so straightened in the matter of finances that it is almost too much to hope that of its own motion the Government at St. Petersburg will consent to begin *ab initio*. It is difficult to divine, therefore, what new forms the demands of St. Petersburg may assume. Of course, Russia may act on the principle of the pettifogging attorney who, having driven an unfortunate debtor into a corner, proceeds to accumulate costs on his original claim. In the present temper of Europe, as an armed camp, the various sections of which know not how soon they may be engaged in hostile encounter, there will not be too great a desire to invoke the public feeling of nationalities as to how far one of the number may be justified in heaping up claims upon claims. Still there may even now be a point where international morality will be scandalised, and the claims of Russia be regarded as beyond right or reason. We do not hint that such an expression of opinion is likely to find expression in

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anything stronger than words, for it is the misfortune of China that its Government has isolated it from the sympathies of the world. Russia, on the other hand, to a certain extent needs the countenance of Europe, and a flagrant claim would indicate too clearly the cloven foot within the drapery, which it is at present the object of its rulers to conceal. More than this, Russia is probably becoming convinced that these eastern extensions of territory are not all additional sources of wealth. The valley of the Ili is an exception, as, under good government it may be made to pay its expenses as well as to yield supplies of corn, in which the other Central Asian districts overrun by Russia are sadly deficient. If, instead of being made a magazine for provisions, it be turned into an armed camp, the one object of utility will be destroyed. It is the misfortune of the Russian occupation of Central Asia, that the productions of the land, strictly limited by the encroaching desert, are unequal to the task of supporting the additional weight. Already the seeds of decay are sown, and the burden on European Russia must gradually increase. This perhaps is one of the great safeguards possessed by China. Russia could probably crush the latter almost at a single blow, but the blow would be a costly one for Russia itself, and the eventual result would be the crushing of the overgrown mass through internal weakness. These things are known in St. Petersburg, though possibly they are not sufficiently appreciated outside. The world has still a respect for the State which owns the largest territory, and Russia, possessed of this big trump, is naturally wary in showing the weakness behind. On the whole both Russia and China were interested in a peaceable settlement of the present difficulty, but we fear it is too much to hope that either will withdraw from an untenable position till injuries greater than either anticipated are inflicted.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

The manifesto of General Garfield, the Republican candidate for the Presidency of the United States, on the subject of Chinese immigration, will doubtless excite attention and criticism wherever it is read. General Garfield makes capital out of the fact that the presence of Chinese immigrants in large numbers in the Republic militates against the dignity of labour. Of course the Chinese immigration question may be described as one of the burning questions of the hour, and therefore General Garfield is bound to notice it, and to endeavour in the way that seems to him best to make political capital out of it. We are inclined to pay special attention, when considering this matter, to a paper read by Dr. S. Wells Williams before the Social Science Association at Saratoga in the autumn of last year. Whatever Dr. Williams writes on Chinese matters is important and comes weighted with authority, and he says with truth that "the question of Chinese immigration has drawn to it a degree of attention since the immigrants began to land in this country thirty years ago, which can hardly be explained by their numbers, their conduct, or their capacity. The total arrivals from China during a quarter of a century have not equalled the number of persons which have landed at New York from Europe in six months during most of those same years." This is worth remembering, as when Chinese immigration is referred to, persons exaggerate in their own minds the numbers of the invading heathen and speak of them as a very locust swarm. However, we have seen the prejudice against them. The anti-Chinese cry is one that can be raised with political effect, and we may examine, without attempting to pass a judgment on its merits, how certain portions of the indictment against the Chinese bear the practical and careful handling of an able student of the question. To begin with, there are three causes which deter the Chinese from pouring into America in the numbers that alarmists apprehend:—first, they are separated from each other by the barrier of different dialects; second, they have in their strong love of country a passion which induces them to place the Middle Kingdom above all realms under heaven in patriotic regard; and, thirdly, there is the sectional antipathy between the natives of different provinces. Still, as the new constitution of California shows, the States have a horror of "Asiatic coolieism." "Asiatic coolieism is a form of human slavery and is forever prohibited in this State, and all contracts for coolie labour shall be void." The article goes on to say, "the Legislature shall delegate all necessary power to the incorporated cities and towns of this State for the removal of Chinese without the limits of such cities and towns, or for their location within prescribed portions of those limits." We are disposed to view this provision with less indignation than Dr. Williams does. He regards it "as a re-enaction by the Republic of the silly laws of China and mediœval Europe," and he speaks of the Chinese quarters as "new Ghettos." Now we fancy there is a fallacy here. The Ghetto became a foul place because the inhabitants were compelled to crowd in a small space situated in an unwholesome quarter, and because in the days when Ghettos abounded there were no sanitary laws worth naming. Now the Chinese suffer no hardship if they are compelled to live together, and if the place provided for them is healthy. One slight exaggeration, however, does not impair the value of the pamphlet before us. It is a protest against the danger and the injustice of the cry raised by the anti-Chinese party, and it contains a formidable array of proofs. We find certainly many things that we have read before, for instance, how the Courts of California decided that the term *Indian included the Chinese or Mongolian Race*, how at Antioch, at Truckee, at Rocklin, Penryn, and Secret Ravine, Chinese property was destroyed and Chinese life taken without a shadow of reparation being offered. The Chinese experience of Western law in the Pacific States has been unfavourable indeed, and the appeals made by various senators and statesmen reveal how strongly the conscience of the best men in the States is wounded by the recurrence of acts so injurious to the national character. The writers of a memorial on the subject ask the question:—"Where is your boasted independence when an agrarian mob dictates what kind of labour you must employ? Where is your boasted freedom of speech when a daily Press dare not discuss both sides of a question or speak a word in favour of an abused and persecuted stranger? Where is that liberty your fathers fought for that a mob led by aliens can undisturbed hold their daily gatherings and threaten to hang your best citizens, burn their property, and denounce them as thieves? And where does this lawless element look for encouragement but to that class which occupies a higher political place, whose exaggerated opinions concerning the Chinese we have quoted?" Now these are strong words, but we do not think that they are too strong. The ground has been traversed over and over again. The question has been twisted so as to be seen under various lights, and when a Chinese Legation had been received at Washington, and a Chinese Consul accepted for San Francisco, there seemed reason to hope that a better day was about to dawn, but when we read the "dignity of labour" argument urged by a candidate for the Presidency against the hard-working, economical, patient Chinese, we confess to an uncomfortable sensation. Look at the two types. See the Irishman reeking with gin, begging, shuffling, and lying to avoid an extra hour's work, in order that he may return to his dram-shop, and the quiet, thrifty Chinese doing his daily task with scrupulous regularity, saving and peace-loving, looking forward to the day of return to his *lares* and *penates*. Let any dispassionate person compare these two figures, and see which realises his ideal of "the dignity of labour."

AFGHANISTAN.

Though the terrible word "annihilation" is apparently too strong a one to be applied to the catastrophe which has befallen our troops, it is clear that we have by no means done with the Afghans. There seems no reason to doubt that we have made a mistake

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too common in our Indian history. We have, as Colonel Malleson has lately pointed out, "either gone too far or not far enough." The question is really two-fold; there are two important points at issue with regard to Afghanistan—the frontier and the ruler. Concerning the frontier, it is difficult to write intelligibly without a sketch map, but yet a few points may be laid down. The value of the "scientific frontier" secured by the Treaty of Gundamuck is equivocal in the opinion of men like Boulger and Malleson, and these men speak with authority on this subject. But what is the substitute for that much-reviled boundary? In a word, the present northern boundary of Afghanistan. The latest theory is to take as the basis of argument and action, "Herat is the gate of India," and to hold that "garden and granary of Central Asia" in force. We should have to hold six posts; Herat in Khorasan, Maimané, Shibargan, Takhtapul and Khulm in Afghan Turkestan, and Faizabad in Badakhshan. It is alleged that the dwellers in these regions hold the Afghans in such hatred and abhorrence that they would allow us to govern them without trouble. It is to be feared that this is a sanguine view of the matter. The mutual jealousies of the tribes create the difficulty. All the dwellers in these regions may hate the Afghans, but then unluckily they all hate each other, and so there would be scanty chance of settled peace. If we conciliated one tribe, we should make two our foes. In fact, when we read criticisms on the wisdom of taking the frontier line of the Treaty of Gundamuck, we see that the objector has truth on his side, but what is there practically better? This new line with its six posts and its vast extent of sweep, and its besetting hornets' nests of contesting tribes to the right and to the left, is not a very practicable idea, and will be found perhaps more difficult of realisation than the line secured by treaty. If we can keep what we have gained with so much cost of men and money, it will suit the present feeling of the country better than the more ambitious plan which flitted before the eyes of Lord Beaconsfield with regard to Herat. The scheme is a good scheme; we are prepared to say that it would probably be cheap in the end, but the present Government dare not, we imagine, venture on such a climax of inconsistency as an attempt on Herat would be. It certainly makes one's mouth water to read of the advantages that would accrue to the holder of Herat. Colonel Malleson says, "Place an army there, and nothing need be brought to it from Europe. Within the limits of the Herati territory all the great roads leading on India converge. The mines of the Herati district supply lead, iron, and sulphur; the surface of many parts of the country is laden with saltpetre; the willow and the poplar which make the best charcoal abound; the fields produce in abundance corn and wine and oil. From the population attracted to its new rulers by good government, splendid soldiers might be obtained. Its conquest would be the first step to the enlistment of that splendid Turkoman cavalry, which for ages has been the terror of Persia, and which has recently displayed its prowess by repulsing the advance of Russia." But if the frontier question is beset with difficulties, the selection of a ruler is hardly less difficult. Though telegrams now and then give reassuring statements as to the character of Abdul Rahman, we cannot readily bring ourselves to believe in him. He is a Europeanised Oriental, but he has been Europeanised by Russia. The *Times* correspondent writes, with wonder and disgust, blended:—"It would be, indeed, a strange result of all the labours and expense of the last eighteen months if England withdrew her armies from Afghanistan leaving it under the prospect of an undisguised Russianised Prince obtaining power, after having entered it because the then ruler entertained a Russian Embassy!" It is not easy to have compressed into a small space more entanglements, compromises, losses, mistakes and disgraces than we have contrived to crowd into the last few months in regard to the frontier and the ruler of Afghanistan.

Outports.

PEKING.

Yesterday an Imperial decree was issued accusing the Grand Council of dilatoriness in advising the Throne, notwithstanding that decrees have frequently been issued calling upon them to do so. In the present complication of affairs it is alleged the ministers have delayed business to the detriment of the Empire, and the yamêns concerned are called upon to decide what their punishment shall be. This is supposed to be the last move of Prince Ch'un, and the decree is mainly intended for the degradation of Prince Kung. It is difficult to say what will be the result of it. A rumour is current that the yamêns concerned will first try to shirk their responsibility, and that if pressed to take action they will refuse to obey the Imperial command. Confusion is indeed becoming more confounded, and the "house" is now more than ever divided against itself.

20th August.

The Grand Council is composed of Ministers holding various offices in the different Government Boards, and is the Privy Council of the Sovereign, in whose presence its members are said to daily transact the business of the State. It is composed at present of the following members:—The Prince of Kung, Pao Yün, Shên Kwei-fên, Wang Wen-shao, and Ching Lien. All these ministers are also members of the Tsung-li Yamên. Pao Yün, a Manchu, is also Supervisor-General of the Board of Civil Office and Chancellor of the Hanlin College, and Ching Lien, who is also a Manchu, is First President of the Board of Revenue.

TIENTSIN.

A rumour reached us on Saturday from Peking which seems to have some claim for credence, yet the absence of particulars, or confirmatory circumstances, throws some doubt on its reliability. It is to the effect that all the members of the Grand Council have been degraded. Many things have been done by the "powers that be" in Peking of late which remind one very forcibly of the old proverb, "Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad;" yet such madness, at so critical a moment, bringing all the wheels of the Central Government to a sudden standstill, when so much must be wrought out in some form or other, seems utterly impossible.

More probable is the statement that a telegram was received last evening to the effect that an ultimatum had been sent to the Chinese Government by Russia, to which the limit of sixty-five days was fixed for an answer. It is to this effect; the old treaty to remain as arranged by Ch'ung How, to which the two following articles are to be added, viz., that H.E. Ch'ung How shall be restored to all his offices, honours and emoluments; and that China shall indemnify Russia for all the expenses of the war to date. There seem to be reasons for attaching some value to this statement, though almost nothing is *known* confirmatory of it.

We hear of the arrival, or close proximity, of small river gunboats, also of troops in considerable numbers, most of whom are said to be on the way to the north-eastern frontier. Here everything is quiet.

The sun still continues oppressive at midday, though the mercury does not indicate a very high temperature, and the nights are pleasant. Rain is much needed.

23rd August.

NEWCHWANG.

I have not had much opportunity lately to give you any interesting news, further than about weather, &c. There is now something brewing, which I think, by watching carefully, will become a fair subject for special correspondence, unless the absurdity of the idea taken up by a high authority be the means of at once quashing the controversy. The Customs, who were not proverbial three years ago for the impartial manner in which business by all Governments should be conducted, owing to the man then at the head of the department not being strong enough for the place, have lately, and for the last season or more, been most anxious to promote the interests of merchants and commerce generally. Much good has been done, and the different Commissioners of Customs have proved, and are daily giving fresh evidence of, their power to benefit the port and the community. Unfortunately for us, just at the time when the greatest unanimity is necessary to strike an average, as it were, against the sluggishness, to use a mild term, which prevailed before, on account of "local politics," as our rows in tea-pots are styled here, a great difference of opinion has shot up, like a horrid tall ghost, between the British Consul and the Commissioner of Customs. The secret is out, and as it is useless to stop the mouths of people, the best plan is to ventilate the subject, especially as neither will give in—and it is not possible they can both be right. Now sir, is this not a good preface for the story? I am sure that you are already interested. The facts are these:—"The consignees of steamers are specially permitted by the Customs, when it is necessary to avoid delay, to go on loading after the Customs clearance has been given up. H.B.M.'s Consul now for the first time objects thereto, on the ground that it is in contravention of Rule XIV of the General Port Regulations published in 1877." That is the issue, and to an onlooker it opens a vista of complications amidst our small number that only the strong hand of a superior can put an end to. To me it seems

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there cannot be the shadow of a doubt that the Consul has found a mare's nest; not only that, but he is like the bird that fouls its own nest, in so far that by stopping a privilege which is allowed at all other ports, and which till now has been a great boon to us here, he deprives his own countrymen of advantages which are not likely to be cavilled at by the C.M.S.N. Co., or by the representatives of France (except because Mr. Allen is French Consul also), Germany, America, &c., &c.

Two English steamers have already been stopped on account of the objection raised by the Consul, but as no actual loss has taken place in the shape of damage, it will not be brought thoroughly home to the British Government that British interests are in the greatest peril. Such is the fact, however, and at any moment a vessel with a full cargo may be arbitrarily detained, simply because it is her misfortune to be a Britisher.

I have carefully read the rule referred to, and unless my two brain hemispheres are not in accord, thereby causing a confusion of ideas, I take it to mean :—"If the Customs make complaint as to a vessel discharging, &c., after she has the clearance, then the Consul, of whatever nationality the vessel may belong to, shall use the power given him by the Order in Council (1865), &c. It surely cannot empower one person (say the British Consul in Shanghai) to stop the working of all British vessels that may be permitted to take in cargo, after the Customs clearance has been granted, or to withhold the ship's papers, which is practically the same thing, and which has already been the case here. Yet, if Newchwang (it is not go up one now) must be so treated, then I insist on all the ports in China being put on the same footing. No preference, fraudulent or otherwise. Let us be all feathered and tarred alike. By-the-bye, how will that clause in the treaty work that Lord Elgin was so determined on, called the "favoured nation's clause," if British vessels are debarred from the advantages allowed to every other nationality?

An action was brought a few days ago in the United States Court against F. P. Knight, on whom the petition was served perhaps at Tientsin or at Peking. His presence is required in consequence. We note that he is "wanted" in Shanghai also. I wonder which of us will have the pleasure of his company first.

The following is the rule our correspondent refers to as the one under which the Consul is acting:—

Rule XIV.—When a vessel is ready to leave a port or anchorage, the master or consignee shall apply to the Chinese Custom House for a Chinese port clearance, and on his presenting this document, together with a copy of the manifest of his export cargo at the Consular Office, his ship's papers will be restored, and he will be furnished with a Consular port clearance, on receiving which the vessel will be at liberty to leave the port. Should any vessel take in or discharge cargo subsequent to the issue of the Customs clearance the master will be subject to a penalty and the ship to such detention as may be necessary to the ends of justice.

CHEFOO.

On Thursday evening, the 26th August, a lecture was delivered by the Rev. J. A. Leyenberger in the Seaman's Hall. Subject:—"Notes of a Visit to Jerusalem." The Rev. C. H. Judd presided, and introduced the lecturer, who gave a graphic account of what he saw in the Holy City. The lecture was illustrated with maps and diagrams. The sentiments of the audience were well expressed by the Rev. Thomas Taylor, who, in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said that the next best thing to making a personal visit was to hear from one who had been there.

CHINKIANG.

In these days of decline to foreigners in this country, and when we are accused by the Chinese—as was the case in the Swatow Guild mockery—of living too extravagantly as compared with the natives as traders, it would be well for every foreigner living here, or at any of the other ports in China under treaty stipulations, to upset this absurd fallacy by trying to discover and expose the true cause of how and in what manner the cunning Celestial and his Government force upon us this unfair competition by artful *lekin* regulations and never-ceasing barrier interferences. It may interest Sir Thomas Wade and his friends, the dependent Commissioners of Customs, as well as some Consuls only too ready to fall in with the oily views of any Taotai who chooses to shew courtesy and polite hypocrisy, to know that in this port, as in all others newly opened to trade, the foreign Customs actually impose an additional tax upon the usual native Customs fees, thereby handicapping the foreign shipping to such an extent as to deprive steamers and all foreign craft from participating in the trade of what is misnomerically called an open port. If this port were free and open, a line of small steamers would at once run direct between this and Ningpo, with which place a large business in rice, &c., is done, but it is confined to native bottoms not under the control of the foreign Customs. These vessels get their duties upon rice cleared from the native office 30 per cent less than foreign steamers can. All this trade is conducted on the north bank, where McBain's line of steamers are compelled by foreign Customs employés to anchor. If native shippers wish to bag the rice alongside the Hulk on that side of the river, the native Customs compel the shipper, or failing this the owner of the cargo-boat, to pay a *lekin* for export (additional duties to foreign Customs) which amounts to more than half of the amount charged upon the whole freight to Shanghai. Therefore a native boat is charged less duty by nearly 70 per cent. than what is exacted from McBain's steamers while anchored on that bank. This is a fact generally known, but as no apparent efforts have been made to stop it, I can only suppose that the foreign officials do not care to disturb the even tenor of their way by taking steps for an equitable solution as to how foreigners are to compete against such extraordinary odds. My experience dates from other ports than this, and I feel sure that unless foreigners, with all their energy, are treated here upon the same footing that Chinese are on British soil, our days as traders are numbered in this land, a land, too, wherein there are oceans of scope for enterprise and commerce.

While our Minister is humbling himself at the table of a Customs employé, fighting diplomatic battles with a Chinese satrap to aid this nation either for war or peace, or any terms possible against Russian invasion of that almost useless territory, Ili, we, that Minister's own countrymen, are being neglected. Our idea is here to let the Russians come, as they are the only true diplomats for this country, and they would help to give us the same free scope to trade which the Celestial enjoys in other countries, and which the Treaty of Livadia would have done had it been ratified. Our object should be to open up the whole country to trade; do away with the foreign Customs, or amalgamate the five or six different squeeze establishments, both native and foreign, into one establishment responsible to provincial Governors on the one part (for collection) and to Peking (Imperial) on the other. Disestablish fixed positions for our Consuls at the smaller ports, and place them on the same footing as the Judges who visit assize towns in England. Institute provincial residents in each provincial capital throughout the Empire; and so let us depend upon the action of the native local authorities, subject, of course, to appeal to the provincial or assize mixed courts. There would then be no local jealousies among officials, native or foreign, and a very great impediment to our progress in this country would be removed.

By these means we could extend our trade and over-reach those silly arguments about foreign extravagance. What a field there is were we allowed to take our steamers where even the native officials, who are also semi-traders, take theirs at the present time! What a boon this would be to foreigners and Chinese alike! The only sufferers would be some of the rapacious and smaller officials, and surely humanity, celestial or terrestial, could well spare them the loss of their position. Divested of their guilds and secret organisations, officially recognised as protection against the foreigner, the Chinese are no better as traders nor less extravagant than we are ourselves. Were we able to trade in any town throughout the Empire we should get outside the ring which is formed around us, and which is so clearly perceptible at the smaller ports, the actual sinews to Shanghai. It is a curious fact that here, as in other out-ports, foreigners are only able to procure compradores from one family. The foreign compradores of this place, with two exceptions, *are all* related.

24th August.

HANKOW.

The *Hankow Tea Statistics*, of 27th August, says:—The following business has been reported during the past week:—

	1880.	1879.
Settlements	Nil.	280 chests.
,, ...	3,110	9,760 ½-chts.
,, ...	Nil.	Nil. boxes.
Shipments to Shanghai on native account...	14,820	7,980 ½-chts.

Consisting of the following teas, cost in London being calculated at 5/5⅞ per tael exchange, and £3.17.6 per ton freight, direct from here:—

	½-chests.	Tls. per picul.	Per lb.
Oopacks..... / Oonams	1,200	10.50 *a* 11.75	0/9¼ *a* 0/10¼
Seangtams..	1,910	9.30 *a* 9.40	0/9¼ *a* .....

Settlements for the season to date are:—

	1880.	1879.
Hankow Tea...	641,410 ½-chts.	635,260 ½-chts.
Kiukiang ,, ...	206,860 ,,	235,550 ,,
	848,270 ,,	870,810 ,,

The following figures indicate the entire business to date (inclusive of Kiukiang teas), as contrasted with the same number of days from the opening of last season:—

	1880.	1879.	1880.
For England	454,010	524,920.. Decrease	70,910 ½chts.
,, America *	51,800†	30,000.. Increase	21,800 ,,
,, Russia	342,460	315,890.. ,,	26,570 ,,
,, Shanghai on native account..	231,820..	134,480.. ,,	97,340 ,,
	1,080,090	1,005,290 ½-chests.	

* 206,860 ½-chests Kiukiang tea included.
† 235,550 ½-chests Kiukiang tea included.

Total arrivals, settlements, shipments to Shanghai on native account, and stocks are as under:—

	Arrivals. 1880.	Arrivals. 1879.	Settlements. 1880.	Settlements. 1879.	
Hankow Tea..	885,230..	778,740	641,410..	635,260	½-chts.
Kiukiang ,, ..	206,860..	235,550	206,860..	235,550	,,

	Shipments on native account. 1880.	Shipments on native account. 1879.	Stock. 1880.	Stock. 1879.	
Hankow Tea..	231,820..	134,480	12,000..	9,000	½-chts.
Kiukiang ,, ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	,,

Comparative quotations are as under:—

	1880. per picul. Tls.	1879. per picul. Tls.	1878. per picul. Tls.
Oopacks	11.00 *a* 11.50	10.00 *a* 13.50	11.50 *a* 15.50
Seangtams	9.30 ,, 9.40	9.00 ,, 9.40	9.25 ,, 11.30

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Teas bought this year to date are estimated to lay down in London at about the following prices:—

1880.		1879.		
21,320	½-chests..	5,110	½-chests.	2/3 @ 2/10
21,600	,,	4,600	,,	...2/0 @ 2/3
67,080	,,	54,320	,,	...1/9 @ 2/0
173,740	,,	168,800	,,	...1/5 @ 1/9
318,280	,,	306,600	,,	...1/0 @ 1/5
246,250	,,	331,380	,,	...0/8½@ 1/0
848,270	,,	870,810	,,	

The export to date, as per Customs Returns, stands thus:—

	lbs.	Re-exports.
Season 1880-81...	56,576,000 ..	13,268,000 lbs.
,, 1879-80...	48,852,000...	15,071,000 ,,
,, 1878-79...	43,269,000...	11,970,000 ,,
,, 1877-78...	52,644,000...	8,983,000 ,,

Direct steamers are as under:—

	1880.	1879.
For London.....	32,828,758...	36,030,829 lbs.
,, Odessa	4,845,453...	1,587,949 ,,

Freight.—The rate per P. & O. is £3.17.6 per ton; per Holt's £3.15 per ton of 40 feet.

Exchange.—The comparative quotations are as under:—

	1880.	1879.
On London, Bank Bills on demand	5/4	5/2
Credit, 4 months' sight,	5/5⅝	5/3¾
Do. 6 ,, ,,	5/5¾	5/4
On Shanghai, Bank Bills on demand,	2⅞%	2⅞%
3 days' sight Private,	3½%	3⅝%
On Hongkong, Bank Bills on demand,	29½%	28¾%

Tea statistics in this report are made up to the evening of the 26th instant.

FOOCHOW.

The Imperial German Consul at Amoy is shortly expected to visit Foochow.

It is said that the Foochow garrison is to be reinforced by several thousand braves from a central province, and that other preparations would be made were counsels more united and the provincial exchequer better supplied.

H.E. the Governor-General of Fuhkien and Chêkiang has, it is said, been continued in his present post for another term, and has been excused from going up to Court to ask for audience, a visit customary at the end of each three years' term of office.

Since the date of our last tea report, a large business has been done in Congou, almost entirely in commonest grades of whole leaf; prices are slightly stronger. In other grades there has not been much demand, but holders are firm. In Souchong and Oolong small purchases only are reported. In scented tea there has been hardly anything doing.

Tea export to London, 25,223,644 lbs. To Australia, 10,436,791 lbs.

Settlements from 12th to 18th August:—

			at Tls. per picul.
Congou 28,039	chests	6½	*a* 22 (short.)
Souchong 760	,,	11	*a* 40 ,,
Oolong 1,199	½-chts.	28	*a* 31 ,,
Flowery Pekoe 376	chests	36	*a* 70 ,,
Scented Tea 200	boxes	20	...

The total arrivals, settlements, and stock at date, are:—

	Arrived.	Sold.	Stock.
Congou 578,335		428,413	149,922 chts.
Souchong 41,503		17,742	23,761 ,,
Oolong 43,205		19,828	23,197½-chts.
Flowery Pekoe 3,857		2,160	1,697 chts.
Scented Tea ... 46,925		27,203	19,922 boxes.

Freight.—To London, per steamer, £4 per ton of 40 cubic feet; to New York, per steamer, £3.15 *a* £4 per ton of 40 cubic feet. Vessel on the berth—for London, nil; for Australia, sailing-vessels *Louise, Rachel, Leander* and *Alexa* (New Zealand). For South Africa, sailing-vessel *Wandering Minstrel.* Vessels expected to load—for London, steamship *Sarpedon*; for New York, steamship *Norfolk*, and possibly *Glencoe*; and for Australia, steamships *Claverhouse, Meath, Menmuir*, and *Bellona.*—*(Foochow Herald.)*

WLADIVOSTOCK.

It is understood that the Government coal contract taken by Messrs. Galbers and Co. is for ten thousand tons, and we have already three vessels in the harbour, two English and one American, discharging coals. Coals have always been discharged at the port depôt, but a new receiving-place for this contract has been made at the opposite side, at the Seaweed Point.

On Friday morning last, a sailor on board the *Mount Lebanon* fell from the mast-head, and, striking the ship's side, fell in the water. He was picked up in an insensible state and removed to the dock, where he died two hours later.

About a week ago the Russian man-of-war *Naesdnik* arrived here from Nagasaki, with Admiral Aslambekoff on board, and this morning the ironclad *Knias Pocharsky (Knias c. Prince)* came in. Yesterday the U.S.S. *Swatara* arrived, as far as I know, from Hakodate. She is only the second foreign man-of-war which has visited Wladivostock this year; the *Pegasus* giving us a call last month.

The summer has been uncommonly dry. With the exception of the last week we have hardly had any rain, and the trees and grass looked very much the worse for this dryness. The dust on the roads has nearly been suffocating. During the last few days we have, however, had showers, and the weather continues threatening rain.

The shipping in the harbour has been somewhat livelier this year than usual. Up till now we have had eight steamers in the harbour this summer, and most of these have called twice or more. Of the eight, three were Russian, namely, the *Nijni Novgorod, Moskwa*, and *Wladivostock*; two German, *Asia* and *Wille*; one English, *Appin*; one American, *Courier*, and one Danish, *Asia.* The latter one is in harbour at present, having just finished discharging coals for the Government. She will leave for Nagasaki to-morrow.

There is no further news at present here. Even the rumour manufacturers seem to be on strike. At present we are unbelievers; we don't believe the port will be changed; we don't believe in a war; and we don't believe in a whole lot of things generally. I think this scepticism is a sign of the rising civilisation in Port May.

The British barque *Alexander Newton*, which arrived here on the 14th inst. from Nagasaki, had on board six Japanese sailors, whom she picked up at sea about forty miles from Tūshima, from a shipwrecked junk, on which the poor fellows had drifted for a day, four of the crew having been drowned before assistance was rendered. On arrival at this port, the Japanese commercial agent took charge of them.

15th August.

To-day telegraphic news was received that a concession had been given to Mr. Sam J. Morris, lately of Shanghai, to work a coal-mine at Sidima, where the above-mentioned gentleman had been successfully prospecting last year. It is thought likely that a change of nationality will be expected.

The duty on the coals, payable to the Government, will be half a kopeck per *pud*, or 15 cents per ton. Work on a small scale will be started immediately, as Admiral Aslambekoff, now in port, will try the coals on board of his flagship. Mr. Morris will start during the night in a Government steam-launch, carrying some fifty Chinese labourers with him.

If the mine proves to be what it is expected to be, it is hardly necessary to point out the advantages it will be for Wladivostock, and Mr. Morris is heartily wished success in his enterprise from all here.

IRREGULAR.

17th of August.

TAKOW.

We *(China Mail)* hear from Takow of a sad accident in which a young sailor behaved with great gallantry. The incident occurred over a month ago, but deserves to be recorded notwithstanding. Our correspondent's letter is dated Takow, 29th July, and he says:—"This afternoon the German barque *Ino* arrived from Hongkong to Messrs. Elles & Co., the vessel having left your port on the 12th instant. There was a heavy surf on the Bar, but the captain of the *West Glen* offered to put the captain or mate on shore to enter at the Consulate. In crossing the Bar the boat was unfortunately capsized, and rolled over. Luckily the tide was strong flood; had it been otherwise, none of them would have been saved; as it was, one man (a seaman) was drowned, while others were picked up by catamarans just inside the surf. There was a plucky youngster in the boat, an apprentice just out of his time, who swam in, and on meeting the boats on their way out to render assistance, he signalled them to hurry out to the others and not to heed him. This same young fellow, when he heard that one man was missing, swam back and dived five or six times for his comrade, but without success. This was done, it must be borne in mind, in a seaway with a heavy surf breaking, and with a tide which threatened to wash him on to the rugged rocks which are sharp as knives and would have torn him to pieces had he got on to them." We are sorry that the name of this gallant young fellow is not given, but trust that we may hear further of his conduct.

HONGKONG.

The *Daily Press* is informed by a Chinese merchant in the Colony of a proceeding on the part of the master of a merchant steamer which reflects anything but credit upon him. The vessel in question arrived here a short time ago from Saigon, and on the passage up, one of the Chinese passengers, a respectable trader, died. The passengers thereupon asked the captain to bring the body on to Hongkong instead of burying it, as he wanted to do, and said they would guarantee him a sum of $50 as a present. To this the captain consented. Upon arrival here, however, our informant says the captain demanded $250 before he would deliver up the body, and as this was not forthcoming, he threatened to inter it in the water. The manager of a well-known Chinese hong then offered $75 to him, which was refused, and the body was placed in a sampan and taken to Green Island, where it was consigned to the deep. Upon hearing this, the aforesaid manager communicated with the agents, and hired the sampan that buried the deceased to go and drag about the spot to find the body, at the same time offering a reward of $10. The body has, however, never been found. We can only hope the captain referred to will be able to offer some satisfactory explanation of this story.

The *China Mail* reports that a bold and impudent burglary was committed during the night of the 22nd inst. at Messrs. Sayle & Co.'s premises, Queen's Road Central, in the very heart, it may be said, of the business portion of the town. The store was locked up on Saturday night as usual, and the permanent watchman at the front of the building and another at the back were at their posts. Nothing was heard or seen by either of them during the night to excite suspicion, and it was only when the accountant, Mr. Hurley, had finished some important mail work which took him to the office early on Sunday and kept him employed there till past mid-day, that anything was observed which led to investigation being made. A lot of matches were found scattered about the office floor; the compradore's drawer was found open and empty (it is believed some $40 or $50 had

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been abstracted therefrom), and on a rough inspection being made, it was discovered that a large quantity of goods had been stolen by burglars. The selection they had made was choice and varied, and the most valuable articles had been chosen. The thieves are supposed to have got in by the roof, and in all probability they had removed their plunder by the same means of communication. The house next to Messrs. Sayle's premises has been vacant for some short time, and if they had been concealed therein they could have no doubt made their way easily on to the top of the house, and gained admittance through the skylight into the tailors' room, which comprises the uppermost story. The door at the foot of the stairs leading thence into the upper show-room was bolted and padlocked on the other side to that from which they would approach it; but this difficulty they surmounted by cutting out a piece of the door, apparently with a burglar's strap saw. They appropriated silks, handkerchiefs, stockings, and a whole general lot of goods, the amount, so far as can be roughly estimated, being between $300 and $400. This is only the approximate value, of course; in such an extensive warehouse it would be impossible to reckon up at once everything that is missing. It would appear as if Mr. Hurley's taking up his post in the office early in the morning had disturbed the men at their thieving operations, for in the tailor's room, there was found a large sheet or piece of cloth with a good armful of stockings in it, as if the thieves had been led to leave while in the act of making up still another bundle. They would seem to have been pretty well acquainted with the premises by the way they had laid their plans, and the facility with which they went to the different parts of the building where the desired booty was stored. The Police were at once communicated with, and it is hoped they may be able to lay their hands on these enterprising midnight robbers.

NAGASAKI.

A leading light for Nagasaki harbour, which has been contemplated for some time past, is now in course of erection on the north-east point of Kageno-shima, in the vicinity of the Hungry Rocks and facing Pappenberg on the east. When completed, it will undoubtedly prove a great assistance to ships coming in or going out on dark nights.

Whilst upon the subject of matters affecting the safety of navigation, it seems most surprising that a beacon has never been erected upon the Barracouta Rock, which is invisible except at low spring tides. It is certainly not in the way of steamers or of sailing vessels with a fair wind, but it would be a great advantage to vessels beating in or out to be able to know its exact locality.

In the remembrance of the oldest foreign residents, such deviations from the general course of summer weather as is being experienced this year in Nagasaki is altogether without precedent. From Saturday midnight until Tuesday evening rain fell in torrents almost without cessation, accompanied with strong gusts of wind and lightning. It may be a slight consolation to know that Nagasaki does not stand alone in this respect, as recent exchanges report great fluctuation in temperature and unusually heavy rains in various parts of both China and Japan. It was with extreme regret that we heard of the sudden decease of Mr. C. N. Mancini, which occurred about 3 p.m. on Tuesday last, from the effect of a sunstroke received whilst out enjoying a social picnic with his wife and family, and a few friends, the previous day, in the vicinity of Hiogo, where he has been residing since leaving Nagasaki, some fifteen months ago. During a residence of over fifteen years in Japan, the greater portion of which has been spent in Nagasaki, the deceased gentleman has deservedly earned the respect and esteem of many, by whom his death will be greatly lamented, and much sympathy will be felt for his bereaved wife and family.

An unusual disturbance was created in the vicinity of the Shinchi Police Station on the evening of the 18th inst., by an attempted rescue, by a number of Chinamen, of a fellow-countryman who had been arrested by the native police for assaulting a Japanese girl. The assault took place near Shinchi about half-past eight, and as the prisoner was being taken to the Police Station, a number of Chinamen followed and forced themselves into the station compound, refusing to leave, and making demonstrations of resistance. Force was then brought to bear upon them, and a free fight ensued, lasting some considerable time. The officers of the law, under Inspector Doyle, fought well, and eventually proved too much for the Celestials, seven of whom were arrested. One or two of the combatants received injuries that necessitated their removal to the Hospital. The prisoners were handed over to the Chinese Consular authorities early the following morning.—*Rising Sun.*

YOKOHAMA.

The native papers report a typhoon in the neighbourhood of Osaka on the 7th instant, which did much damage to plantations and wrecked a large number of junks.

The heavy rain-fall in some parts of Japan has so washed away the roads this summer that traffic is rendered both difficult and dangerous.

A gentleman in Tokio, Mr. Taniguchi, has conceived the idea of facilitating trade by the cutting of a canal between Funakoshi-mura and Inatori-mura, and thus connecting the Gulf of Sagami with the bay between Yokosuka and Kanazawa. The cost of this enterprise is set down at 450,000 yen.

During his recent tour of inspection through the provinces, the Minister of Education, Mr. Kawano, is said to have been greatly impressed with the advantages likely to result from the establishment of a free educational system, and has appointed a committee to enquire into the practicability of such a scheme and to compare it with the educational system now in vogue.

The mineral wealth lying dormant in Japan is practically limitless, and only requires capital to develop it into a source of revenue which, if properly managed, would in a few years redeem the millions of comparatively worthless paper now afloat in the country. Of coal there is an abundant supply; but only one mine, the Takashima, has been fitted with modern appliances. There are several other coal mines, all of which are unprofitable for the want of capital to develop their sources; and we now hear that Professor Atkinson, during a sojourn in the Mitake mountains province of Koshu, has discovered another valuable deposit of coal.

It is said that the local government of the province of Miye have made the people happy by the adoption of some new system for the development of foreign trade. What this new plan of operations is has not transpired, but report says it has caused considerable jealousy among the merchants of neighbouring *ken*. We wonder if it is the establishment of a shosha or marchigaisho, such as that which rules with evil hand over Yokohama, which has thus caused a mercantile revolution in Miye; or, which is the more likely theory of the two, if the new system is for all merchants to transact their own business with foreigners as seems best to them without the officious and intolerable interference of saitori, shoshas and other checks upon free commerce.

It is reported that the province of Sado has recently become so infested with wolves that the lives of the people are often in great peril. They are particularly bold and troublesome in Hamogori, not hesitating to attack even a large body of men; and cattle and dogs are entirely at the mercy of the ravenous beasts. Not long since a farmer heard the dismal howls of a pack in his rear, and ran for the nearest tree, up which he climbed. It was not very high, however, and when the wolves came up they almost tore the poor fellow from his retreat. The shrieks of the man, and the cries of the baffled rage of his relentless foes, aroused the inhabitants of a neighbouring village, who mustered in force and arming themselves with sundry kinds of weapons, went to the rescue. They succeeded in killing eighteen wolves and dispersing the remainder of the pack.

A melancholy case of accidental drowning occurred in the bay on the evening of the 10th inst. It appears that Captain Iwashita, aide-de-camp to General Oyama, was bathing in company with several gentlemen opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s coal-shed about six o'clock. Captain Iwashita leaped from the boat and swam a short distance, then returned and rested for a minute or two, and again took to the water. Suddenly it was noticed that the unfortunate officer was struggling, and an instant after, before any aid could be rendered, he sank to rise again no more alive. Every effort was immediately made to recover the body, the gentlemen who were bathing diving several times but unsuccessfully. An expert Japanese swimmer was obtained from shore, but he, too, failed to find any trace of the drowned man. A fishing-net was procured and the spot was dragged until eight o'clock, with no better success. At 4 a.m. the following day the search was resumed, and about 6.30 o'clock the body was found and conveyed to the residence of Mr. Favre-Brandt, from whence it was removed to Tokio in the afternoon.—*Japan Gazette.*

About 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th inst., two Chinese were stabbed by a fellow-countryman in a dispute over a *fan-tan* table. One of the men was cut on the left breast and died the next day; the other has only a very severe wound on his left arm. The attack was made with a large knife or Chinese sword. The assailant was at once taken to the Chinese Consulate, where an investigation was held and the culprit committed to prison, but all information was refused at the Consulate, and as the matter happened over a gambling-table all the Chinese were chary of giving any statements.—*Japan Herold.*

COREA.

It is a well-known fact to our countrymen that Corea behaves as if she were part of the Chinese dominion, adopting Chinese forms of ceremony, using the Chinese calendar, and doing homage to that Empire. But it really appears as if the intercourse between the two countries was not friendly. It is stated that no Chinaman is allowed to travel in the interior of Corea, and when one of them attempts to transgress this rule, the authorities escort him to the boundary and tell him to go away as far as possible. As even the Chinese are treated in this way, the behaviour toward foreigners of Western nations might be expected to be yet more strict. According to law, no Corean is allowed to even hold an interview with a foreigner, and whenever a vessel of any Western nation comes within sight from the land, guns are to be fired at her at once to prevent her approach. In conformity with this law, when the American man-of-war lately left Fusan the guns at the castle were loaded with blank cartridge and fired several times, so as to make people believe that the ship was really obliged to leave by the firing.—*Mainichi Shimbun.*

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Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

July 25th.—(1) Wan Ch'ing-li, President of the Board of Civil Office, is allowed to resign the Deputy Governorship of the Metropolitan Prefecture.

(2) Memorial from the Censor Li Chên-nan, representing that reforms are urgently called for in the manner of conducting the examinations in Peking for the degree of metropolitan or provincial graduate. The laws governing the conduct of these examinations are explicit enough and provide for every emergency, but the enforcement of these provisions has become slack by lapse of time, and numerous abuses have sprung up. For instance, there were more than a hundred essays presented at the recent test examination of *chü jên* that should have excluded the writers from competing at the *chin shih* examination; and at the first course of this examination there were two candidates who remained until dark of the concluding day and then sent in blank papers, while some ten or more had not finished their compositions. At the second and third courses the same thing happened. Now, if the *hsiang shih* examinations at which these men had been passed had been fairly conducted, how could such a thing happen, as the inability of a candidate to write a paper? The memorialist also hears that many provincial graduates send substitutes to compete at the metropolitan examination, and do not enter the enclosure themselves; and that papers are written outside and passed in to the candidates. That such abuses are allowed is due partly to the corruption of the underlings on duty, but it is attributable in equal measure to the carelessness of the superintending officials. Unless strenuous reforms therefore are instituted, these abuses will increase as time goes on, and there will be no end to them. The memorialist begs to submit for His Majesty's approval a few suggestions to that end:—

Firstly.—The preparations should be completed earlier. By law all preparations for the conduct of the *hsiang shih* examination should be ready by the 4th of the 8th moon, and those for the *hui shih* by the 4th of the 3rd moon. When the preparations are complete, officers should inspect the rows of cells and check each cell off, after which all the doors should be closed and sealed. This year the workmen had not finished their preparations until the night of the 5th of the 3rd moon, and before they had left, the people bringing supplies for the examiners had already entered the enclosure, so that there was a mixed crowd inside, anyone entering who chose, amongst whom substitutes and others might well have introduced themselves. To avoid such occurrences in future, the memorialist would suggest that all work should hereafter be finished by the 27th of the 7th moon in the case of the *hsiang shih*, and the 27th of the 2nd moon in the case of the *hui shih*, and that after the inspection has been held by the authorised officials, not a single person should be allowed to remain within the enclosure. The servants and underlings on duty should then be passed into the enclosure through one of the side gates, under the inspection of the Censor appointed for that purpose.

Secondly.—Care should be taken in the selection of the copyists employed to transcribe the papers. This year, under the new regulation, the copyists were subjected to an examination at the Shun-t'ien Fu before acceptance, but the majority of them were as slipshod a lot as ever, and he hears that most of the applicants for the post from the Chihli districts could neither read nor write, and although there were not many of those who presented themselves that could not read, substitutes were easily procurable. No pains were taken to classify these applicants, so that when the names of the copyists were called over previous to going in and there were found to be too many, the ones not required were turned back without distinction, instead of discarding the worse copyists and retaining the better ones.

Thirdly.—The outer and inner walls of the examination enclosure should be heightened and repaired. In many cases the dust accumulated by the action of the wind, has raised the level of the ground outside, so that if the thorn-bushes on the top of the wall should happen to be displaced it would be an easy matter to climb over. In fact, the memorialist understands that if a man gets upon the shoulders of another and throws a fur-garment over the thorn-bushes he can easily get astride of them and slip into the enclosure. This being the case, communication with those inside is perfectly possible. The walls should therefore be heightened several feet, and extra thorn-bushes placed upon them.

Fourthly.—In sending in the papers of the candidates for inspection by the examiners, lots should be drawn as to which Prefecture has the preference, instead of, as at present, always giving the preference to the papers of candidates from the chief Prefecture of the province. The result of this arrangement is that the candidates from outlying Prefectures do not stand an equal chance, for the selections have already been made before their papers come under inspection. As an evidence of this fact the examinations of the present year may be quoted. Fuhkien is allotted twenty *chin shih* degrees, and out of the twenty men passed, eighteen came from Foochow. Kuangtung is allotted sixteen degrees, and thirteen of the successful candidates came from the Canton Prefecture.

Should the above suggestions be adopted, they should be printed in the form of regulations and distributed amongst all the officials inside and outside of the enclosure. (For decree see *Gazette* of July 12th.)

July 26th.—(1) T'ung Hua is directed to assume the Deputy Governorship of the Shun-t'ien Prefecture in addition to his other duties.

(2) Tung Hsün, President of the Board of Revenue, is absolved from attendance at the Tsung-li Yamên, or office for the control of Foreign Affairs.

[*Note.*—Tung Hsün, President of the Board of Revenue, has been a Minister of the Tsung-li Yamên almost since the date of its establishment.]

(3) Memorial from the Tartar General at Foochow, the Governor-General of Min-chêh, and the Governor of Fuhkien, reporting that the city of Foochow has been visited by a continuous succession of heavy rains, but, so far, no disastrous consequences have ensued. The memorialist, Ho Ching, assumed charge of his present duties early in the year 1877, and a few weeks afterwards the provincial capital was visited by disastrous floods that drove numbers of people from their homes, and filled the hearts of their rulers with never-ceasing pity. It seemed to him at that time that the narrowness of the outlet into the sea for the waters of the T'ai-chiang, swelled by the drainage of the rivers and streams higher up, and the opposing action of the tide was a constant source of danger. He accordingly summoned the officials and gentry of the city, and having learned from them the condition of the water-ways of the [province], considered how [he might best abate the evil from which they had suffered.] In pursuance of the plans then formed, he proceeded to raise funds in the autumn of that year to meet the expense of diverting the waters of the Wu-lung River below the sea wall (?) by way of Min-an to the sea, and so relieve the pressure upon the T'ai-chiang. This year, after the spring had set in, there were steady and continuous rains, accompanied by chilly weather that gave warning of the approach of meteorological conditions similar to those of 1877, and called for the adoption of precautions. The memorialists accordingly took counsel together, and gave orders that a number of life-boats should be hired and kept in the river near the city in readiness to be despatched to any place at which they might be wanted. Troops were also drafted off to patrol the neighbourhood, and officers were told off to open the granaries and have rice hulled in readiness for distribution to sufferers who might be in need of charitable relief. The preparations had only just been completed, when, on the 3rd of June, the rain again fell in torrents, as was anticipated, and continued day and night until the 10th, during which time the river rose higher and higher, and there were from two to five feet of water outside the city on the west, south, and east side; there were from two to three feet of water also inside the western, southern and eastern gates, while the street leading from the western gate, that lies comparatively low, was also from one to two feet deep in water. The condition of things was slightly better than in the year 1877, but the people, mindful of the lesson they then learned, had moved to higher ground, the life-boats coming to the rescue of those who could not get away in time. No lives, therefore, were lost, and last year's harvest being a good one, the people had a small supply of grain in store, and were not in such a famishing conduct as on the previous occasion. Thanks to the steps that had been taken to clear the Wu-lung River, as soon as the rain ceased the waters began to subside. The memorialists were daily on the city walls superintending and keeping a look-out. The country folk kept quiet, and in the city itself no houses or walls fell down, and by the 12th of June the floods had subsided. But the sky is now again overcast, and seems to threaten heavy rain, while as this is the period of spring tides, it is possible that floods may once more ensue. The memorialists will, however, continue to maintain a precautionary attitude, and will positively not relax their efforts. They will also continue to be diligent in prayers, and endeavour to purify the *lekin* and judicial systems from abuses in order to invite the harmonising attributes of Heaven.—Rescripts: We have perused the memorial, and are deeply impressed with the importance of this question. The Governor-General and his colleagues must positively be careful to make every preparation for the issue of relief. They will at the same time direct their subordinates duly to minister to those who have been driven from their homes by the floods.

(4) Wên Hsiu, Superintendent of live stock and house duty for the western division of Peking, reports that his receipts for the year ending 19th June, 1880, amounted to Tls. 17,326, being Tls. 5,302 short of the assessed amount. He attributes this falling off to the want of rain in the spring, the consequent decrease in the number of sheep and horses brought down to Peking, and the difference in exchange between Peking and other places.

July 27th.—(1) The Governor of Shantung forwards a return of the native duties collected at the Tung Hai Kuan, or Chefoo Customs, during the year ended 7th February, 1880. The Tung Hai Kuan embraces the port of Chefoo and twenty-three outside stations, and the total receipts for the year were Tls. 57,412, exclusive of Tls. 8,300 duty on opium, remitted as it was collected. This amount falls short of the assessment by Tls. 4,587, which it is requested the Superintendent may not be called upon to make good, the deficit being attributable to causes beyond his control. —Referred to the Board of Revenue.

July 28th.—(1) Memorial from Ming An, Governor of Kirin, and his colleague Yü Liang, setting forth that in consequence of the daily increasing population of Kirin,

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and the difficulty of maintaining an adequate supply of fuel, they have decided to solicit permission to open coal-mines as an experiment, upon the out-turn of which they propose to levy a *lekin* tax, in the hope that the project will prove a source of revenue to the Empire and a benefit to the people at large. The Manchu population of Kirin have hitherto cut fuel for cooking purposes. The memorialists find that in the 21st year of Chia Ch'ing (1817), Fu Chien, the Governor at that time, obtained the Imperial consent to the opening of three coal-mines at Huang-shan-tzŭ, and the levy of a tax upon the produce. These mines were worked for some years, and in 1869, Fu Ming-ah, who was Governor at that time, applied for permission to open eight more mines at Huo-shih-ling-tzŭ and other places. On reference to the Board of Revenue, however, they replied that the elements of sedition still existed in the Kirin region; that the opening of additional mines would necessitate the congregation of a number of workmen, amongst whom would be men of indifferent character, and it would be difficult to exercise proper supervision over them. Also, that as the locality in question was close to the Imperial Hunting Preserves, which was forbidden territory, the *fêngshui* of the latter might possibly be interfered with. They requested therefore that all these mines might be closed. The memorialists would respectfully observe that the object of government is to foster the people, and that the turning to advantage of the natural products of the earth that lie to hand is in no way beyond the scope of this object, while, as their proposal affects the revenue applicable to military purposes, a matter of special importance, its adoption is dictated by the necessities of the time. Of late the population of the Kirin province has been steadily on the increase, and is now becoming dense. The more that fuel is cut upon the hills, by so much the more does it recede, until it becomes no easy matter to transport it, and its value rises every day, and as it is a daily necessity of life, its acquisition becomes more and more a burden to them. If coal is not worked to supply this want, in the course of a score or so of years, fuel will become still more scarce and the cooking of food almost an impossibility. The province possesses only three coal-mines, the out-turn of which is not sufficient to supply the whole province. Some time since the memorialist received a Council despatch embodying an Imperial decree relating to expenditure generally, in which it was pointed out that if it were possible in any province to develop sources of income, it was the duty of the high authorities of such provinces to do their best to carry out any measures to that end. As the records will show, the memorialists at once replied that by the experimental opening of coal-mines the people might derive benefit, and revenue would be raised. On the 8th of June, while they were in the act of making enquiries with a view to putting the plan into operation, a communication was received from the Board of Works to the effect that it had been represented to them by one Ch'ung Ch'i, a graduate by purchase, and others, that at Kua-tzŭ-kou and other waste and hilly districts in Kirin, surface coal was cropping out, showing that the region was worth working. All these places were a long way from the provincial capital, and the *fêngshui* would not be interfered with in any way. The applicants were prepared to provide the capital necessary, and would hire natives of the country to go and work the mines. The Board went on to say that they were not prepared to give a hasty assent to these propositions, and begged the memorialists to send an officer with all despatch to the places indicated in Ch'ung Ch'i's petition, and make a careful survey of the ground. Applications were also received from natives of the province for permission to open mines experimentally, upon the out-turn of which they undertook to pay the regular taxes. The memorialists are humbly of opinion that the opening of coal-mines would be a measure beneficial to the soldiery on the one hand and the Imperial revenue on the other, the advantages arising therefrom being inexhaustible. Former Governors have all arrived at this conclusion, but the Board of Revenue, being actuated by a genuine doubt lest the bad characters in a region that was still disturbed might avail themselves of the opportunity to ferment disturbance, requested His Majesty to order that the mines be kept closed. The anxiety of the Board showed due forethought, but of late the action taken against the mounted banditti has already resulted in the dispersion of the larger bands. The suppression of the principal leaders of the banditti in the gold districts will follow, but as it will be impossible to eject the immigrants from all quarters that have come to this region in search of subsistence, unless means are afforded them of earning a living, it is only too probable that they, too, will form themselves into bands of brigands. If, on the other hand, coal-mines are experimentally opened, the homeless poor can all earn a living by the labour of their hands, and will turn from vagabonds to order-loving and well-disposed people; a reformation, it seems to the memorialists, of decided advantage to the country.

Under the old regulations, a fixed tax of Tls. 17.6.8 was paid by each mine. But now that a *lekin* tax is levied on all goods to meet financial deficits, coal should of course not be exempt from the impost, and it is proposed that a tax of one per cent. shall be paid on the selling price, instead, as heretofore, of levying a fixed tax upon the mine itself. So small a charge as this will be gladly borne, and if the seams turn out to be rich, the revenue derived will certainly be abundant. Not only will there be a sure supply of food and fuel on which to count, but the price of fire-wood will be equalised, traders and people will alike enjoy the benefits of the change, and the revenue obtained will help, if only to a small extent, to meet the demands for expenditure on military account.

If His Majesty's consent is obtained to the proposals now submitted, the memorialists will select competent and reliable officials, who will proceed to the various places indicated, and make careful investigation with a view to discover whether coal is to be found actually to exist in sufficient quantities to be worth the working, and whether the opening of mines would interfere with the *fêngshui* of the Imperial Hunting Reserves. They will be further instructed to submit plans of the mines it is proposed to open, when regulations will be carefully considered, and the plan of action to be adopted will be submitted for His Majesty's approval. (For decree, sanctioning this scheme, see *Gazette* of 17th July.)

Public Meeting.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At the Meeting of the Council held in the Council Room, No. 23, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Friday, the 20th August, 1880, at 9 o'clock a.m.

Present:—Messrs. R. W. Little (Chairman), H. R. Hearn, Geo. J. Helland, Louis Mendel, W. C. Ward, J. H. Wisner, and the Secretary.

The Minutes of the previous meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman, and passed for publication.

Cash Statement, for week ending 19th instant, is submitted, and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

Census of 1880.—The following return of native residents in the Settlements North of the Yang-king-pang is submitted:—

CENSUS OF NATIVE POPULATION

Taken in June and July, 1880, 1876, *and* 1870.

Year.	In Native Houses Settlement South of Soochow Creek.				In Native Houses Settlement North of Soochow Creek.				In Foreign Hongs in both Settlements.				In Villages and Huts.	In Shipping & Boats.	Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Total.	Total.	
1880...	40,073	15,663	12,916	68,652	13,349	5,549	6,433	25,323	4,708	332	178	5,218	2,541	6,078	107,812
1876...	37,468	14,104	9,673	21,245	10,868	4,081	3,175	18,124	5,267	345	75	5,687	3,057	7,549	95,662
1870...	25,085	11,991	8,834	45,910	7,138	2,876	2,915	12,929	4,423	400	85	4,908	4,154	7,146	75,047

	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
Showing	58,130	21,544	19,527	99,201
Against (in 1876)	53,603	18,530	12,923	85,056
Increase	4,527	3,014	6,604	14,145

exclusive of those dwelling in native villages, huts, and boats.

Nuisances—Jinrikshas.—The following proclamation is ordered to be posted in the Settlement:—

[*Translation.*]

PROCLAMATION.

Chên, Magistrate of the Mixed Court, issues the following proclamation:—

Whereas it has been a matter of constant occurrence, ever since jinrikshas have been introduced into the Settlements, that coolies in charge of these vehicles block up the streets, thus obstructing the traffic of people or get into disputes with one another, the Municipal Council have heretofore published a set of Regulations for their control; whilst, as appears from the records, the same matter has been the subject of various prohibitive proclamations issued by this Court, to no purpose, however, because these prescriptions, having in the course of time lapsed into oblivion, are now set at nought by the jinrikshamen.

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Having now been handed the Regulations of the Municipal Council by Mr. Carles, British Vice-Consul, who has personally requested me to issue a new prohibition against this nuisance, it becomes my duty to publish the present proclamation for general information, attaching thereto a copy of the Regulations of the Municipal Council.

Let all the coolies therefore thoroughly acquaint themselves with this proclamation, that they may know that henceforward they will not be permitted to station their vehicles, loiter about with them, hail passengers, or draw their carriages along places where the general traffic would be impeded. They must comply with the Regulations issued by the Municipal Council and obey whatever orders are given by the Police with regard to the part of the road they are to follow.

Persons venturing to disregard these commands will be most severely punished when brought before this Court. No mercy will be shown. Very important, very important. A special proclamation.

Shanghai, 10th of August, 1880.

[Seal of the Magistrate Chên.]

True translation,
(Signed) CH. FEINDEL.

Nuisances — Native Processions. — The following dispatch from H.E. the Taotai, forwarded by the Senior Consul, is ordered to be published :—

[*Translation.*]

Shanghai, 11th August, 1880.

SIR,—I have received a report from the Deputy of the Mixed Court to the effect that the processions which are formed at All Souls' Day in the 7th and 8th moons by natives from Foochow, Canton, Ningpo, Shaosing, etc., in the neighbourhood of the Yang-king-pang, are, on account of the crowds, availed of by evildoers as an opportunity for creating disturbances, committing thefts, and that they give rise to innumerable other malpractices which it would be impossible to mention at full length. These festivities have, therefore, for some time past been prohibited upon previous report.

As the time of the processions is approaching, I beg leave to request you to address the Consuls on the subject, and to instruct the District Magistrate to issue stringent orders by placards on the northern and southern market for the guidance of the Foochow, Canton, Chaochow, Hinchow, Ningpo, Shaosing people and the managers of the guilds concerned, forbidding the processions, and only allowing the religious celebration within the precincts of temples.

As I find that these processions are illegal, and that they have heretofore become the subject of various communications to the Foreign Consuls and instructions to the District Magistrate, I now beg to request that you will, after having acquainted yourself with the contents of this dispatch, instruct the Police, as formerly, to see the prohibition upheld. The District Magistrate has already received my instructions on the subject.

[Seal of the Taotai Liu.]

True translation,
(Signed) CH. FEINDEL.

To J. H. FOCKE, Jr., Esq.,
His German Majesty's Consul-General,
Shanghai.

Decided to instruct the Police that street processions are prohibited by the native authorities.

Water Works. — Agreement with the proposed Water Works Company is submitted and signed by the Members of the Council ; this copy to be exchanged for one signed by the members of the Provisional Committee so soon as the terms on which the Council are to be supplied with the water required for all Municipal purposes are settled, the plans of the works signed, and the schedule of foreign houses, with particulars as required by Clause 6 of the Agreement, signed by Messrs. Little and Macleod, is deposited with the Council.

Chapoo Road Extension.—The following correspondence is ordered to be published:—

Shanghai, 9th June, 1880.

SIR,—The undersigned beg to submit herewith a plan for the continuation of the Chapoo Road to the Rifle Range. It seems most important that the road should be carried through without delay, as the need for a direct road to the Range has long been felt. It will be seen by the plan that the road will pass in a straight line and almost entirely through lands owned by the undersigned, who hereby agree to hand over to the Council *free of charge* such a quantity of their land as shall suffice to form a road of 30 feet in width, on the condition that the road be constructed immediately and take the direction shown in the plan.

There is a narrow strip of land, however, with two small Chinese houses thereon, lying between the lands of the undersigned. This strip belongs to a native and can without doubt be easily obtained if the Council will take the necessary measures with regard to the *tepao* of the district.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servants,
R. H. MACLAY.
POW YUEN-CHONG.

To the CHAIRMAN of the Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 14th August, 1880.

SIR,—Referring to the conjoint letter of Pow Yuen-chong and myself of the 9th June last, to the Council, regarding the Chapoo Road extension, I now have the pleasure to inform you that both Mr. C. B. Clark and myself, together with the *tepao* of the district in which the Chapoo Road lies, went carefully over the line of the proposed extension some time since, informing the *tepao* of the intention of the Council to extend the road to the northward. The matter was then left with the *tepao* for adjustment ; but, after considerable time had elapsed, Mr. Clark sent for the *tepao*, who finally put in an appearance and reported that the natives would not sell the land required at any price, as their *fêngshui* would be seriously interfered with.

Having long known the *tepao* as notoriously obstructive, I suggested to Mr. Clark that it would be far better for us to drop him entirely, and that I would go and negotiate with the natives *direct*. I have accordingly a number of times visited the natives who own the strip of land (with 13 houses thereon) lying between the lands belonging to Pow Yuen-chong and myself, and have found the *tepao's* statement false ; and I am now convinced that, from being able to converse with the natives in person, I shall be able to secure the desired road through their lands far more easily than the Council would be able to do through the *tepao*. Indeed, I have already gained the more important points, and I have no reason whatever to doubt but that I shall have the negotiations completed within a week or so hence.

The amount of money required for the purpose I have estimated closely at Tls. 500, Tls. 200 being for cost of land, Tls. 100 for raising with earth an adjacent lot for the 13 houses, and Tls. 200 for cost of removing the 13 houses to the adjacent lot, paying for vegetables, trees, &c., destroyed, small gratuities, &c., &c.

To expedite matters, I have therefore to propose that the Council hand over to me a sum of Tls. 500 for the above purpose, I hereby guaranteeing to have the road successfully put through within one month from this date, or to return the Tls. 500 to the Council forthwith.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. H. MACLAY.

To the CHAIRMAN of the Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 21st August, 1880.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., addressed to the Chairman, which has been submitted to the Council, and, in reply, I am directed to say that they are unable to agree to your proposal that they should advance you the sum of Tls. 500 to enable you to complete the arrangements for the purchase of the strip of native-owned land required for extending the Chapoo Road to the Rifle Range ; but, if you can secure the land, and will hand it over to them free of cost, as Pow Yuen-chong has done, they will at once put down boundary stones ; or, if you and Pow Yuen-chong will make up the road and hand it over to the Council, they will be glad to take charge of it, and to keep it in order.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. F. THORBURN,
Secretary.

To R. H. MACLAY, Esq.

The Meeting then adjourned.

Amusements.

SHANGHAI SAILING CLUB YACHT RACE.

At the time appointed for the yachts to start on Saturday rain was falling heavily, and it threatened to be a thoroughly wet afternoon. Nevertheless five boats put in an appearance, the *Pinafore*, *Fairy*, *Arrow*, *Snipe* and *Lillie*. The course was first down the river to a stake-boat moored off the Point, back and round H.M.S. *Encounter*, down the river again to the stake-boat, and finishing on the starting line, which was drawn in the mind's eye from the Police Hulk to the Pootung Church spire. The stake-boat and H.M.S. *Encounter* had to be luffed round ; the boats to round the same way as the leading one. The tide was the first of the flood, and the wind north-easterly, light and puffy. On the lowering of the flag on the Police Hulk, the boats crossed the line as follows :—

	h.	m.	s.
Pinafore	2	7	20
Fairy	2	7	40
Arrow	2	9	25
Snipe	2	9	50
Lillie	2	24	25

All the boats carried their full mainsail, and, with the exception of the *Arrow*, used their jibs. It was a hard beat down. There was no change in the order of starting until opposite the Tannery, where the *Fairy* compelled the *Pinafore*, while on the starboard tack, and thus having the right of way, to go about, and soon afterwards the *Fairy* took the lead and obtained a good advantage. The *Pinafore* also improved her position as regards the *Arrow*, while the *Lillie* passed the *Snipe* near Collier's Dock, but at this time the other three boats had rounded the stake-boat. The *Fairy* rounded with an advantage of three and a half minutes of the *Pinafore*, which was two and three-quarter minutes ahead of the *Arrow*. With the wind and tide favourable for the run back, the *Fairy* increased her lead to nearly half a mile before the *Pinafore* got round, and the *Pinafore* likewise increased her lead to fully a quarter of a mile of the *Arrow*. Both the *Pinafore* and *Arrow* drew on the *Fairy* in the run up, but the *Fairy* still maintained a strong lead and rounded H.M.S. *Encounter* a minute and a half before the *Pinafore*. Both these boats went round on the port tack, while the *Arrow*, which was five minutes after the *Pinafore*, rounded on the starboard tack, but went about and passed under the stern of the *Encounter* again. The *Lillie* and *Snipe* came up about a quarter of an hour afterwards, and the latter gave up the race. Beating was again necessary, and the wind not being so strong as it was at the start, it was difficult to get round Pootung Point. This accomplished, long legs were made on the port tack as far as the Tannery, when short tacks were made on the Hongkew side. The *Lillie* turned back opposite the Tannery, and the *Pinafore*, which had been holding her own with the *Fairy*, did likewise just below the Camp. Darkness was fast closing in, but the *Fairy* and *Arrow* persevered and went over the course. The former maintained her lead and won the prize, unless a protest is entered by the *Pinafore* against the breach of the sailing rules which tended to deprive her of the lead off the Tannery in the first run down. If a protest is entered and decided against the *Fairy*, it is a question whether the way in which the *Arrow* rounded H.M.S. *Encounter* would not render her ineligible for the prize, and she was the only other boat that went over the course.

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Correspondence.

S.V.C. v. 12TH RIFLE CORPS.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEAR SIR,—With regard to the forthcoming match between the S.V.C. and the 12th Rifle Corps, or whatever be the new name for the whilom 12th Cheshire, it seems but natural, if allowance has not already been made in the challenge sent Home, that one of the modifications to which the recently received telegram has reference is the difference in the arms of the competing regiments, the S.V.C. being armed with the Martini-Henry, while the Home Volunteers are still uniformly armed with the Snider. Under such circumstances, compensating allowance will, it is obvious, have to be made in the score of the regiment using the inferior weapon.

I am, &c.,

VOLUNTEER.

28th August.

CHINA COAST STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEAR SIR,—In his share circular of yesterday's date, Mr. Charles Rivington says :—

"CHINA COAST STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY."—"The dividend, I understand, was rather smaller than the earnings would have permitted but for the consideration that if a larger amount had been declared the shareholders would have expected a still further amount at the close of the year."

Now, as a shareholder, I wonder whether the above paragraph was inspired; and, if so, I shall be glad to learn from any of your readers—C.C.S.N. Co. shareholders of course—whether they consider the managers and directors of the Company have acted fairly by them under the circumstances. For my own part I have never expected a higher dividend than the earnings afforded, nor do I believe have any of my co-shareholders ever looked for more, and I therefore call upon the managers and directors for the payment of what may be in their hands belonging to me by way of dividend, or for a repudiation of the above statement by their auditor.

I address myself to you, Mr. Editor, in this business instead of to the managers and directors, because the matter having been given publicity by Mr. Rivington, it is in my opinion no longer private, and because I feel that it is the only way by which I can arrive at the views of my co-shareholders.

Yours truly,

IGNORAMUS.

Shanghai, 25th Aug.

A SOLUTION OF THE JINRIKSHA QUESTION.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEAR SIR,—So much of late has been written and said of the jinriksha nuisance that I venture to give what I believe will be found to be a practical solution of the question. Public and united action is the only way to suppress a nuisance of this kind, and accordingly the following suggestions are modestly put forward in the hope that peradventure they may "take root in good soil." The temper of every resident must surely be constantly tried by this at present positive "pest." The public cannot rightly blame the well-meaning, but at present wholly unorganised, class of poor fellows, struggling as they do for a livelihood, the simplicity of which produces for them the keenest competition. In the absence of any rules and regulations by which their individual rights are looked after, they must, in all fairness, be allowed to do the best they can for themselves. It is needless to dilate upon the various conveniences and annoyances of the jinriksha; suffice it to say that the chief annoyances experienced by the public are being surrounded by a dozen or more of the coolies whenever one emerges from a public establishment of any kind whatsoever, the reckless danger caused to traps by a simultaneous dash across the street of the wheeled brigade, and the equally dangerous after-effects—the recoil in confusion and reluctance across the road, midst barrows, jinrikshas, traps, water-carts, coolies with burdens, and sometimes to the terrible risk of rash pedestrians, who may be trying to cross the road, particularly at the Custom House. Public lethargy and a firm belief instilled into the community that "what can't be cured must be endured" have brought about this state of affairs. When on complaining not long since to a foreign constable in the French Municipal Police (who happened to be parading in the vicinity of the Hotel des Colonies at the time I speak of) that I could not cross the road, because twenty different jinrikshas intended me to take a ride with them; when I say, on expostulating at this state of affairs, one is told with a shrug of the shoulders, "que voulez-vous, monsieur? Il faut être toujours ici pour les empêcher!" then, I say, affairs have indeed reached a deplorable condition. The two or three extra constables who now parade the Bund, in response to the recent agitation in the Press, are of but very little use. This seems a hard statement to make in the face of the kind endeavours of the Council to in some way mitigate the nuisance, but how can people be governed without laws? The answer we can all give. It is precisely so with the jinrikshas. The same system must be adopted for them as is in force at Home for cabs. Picture the accidents and confusion that would inevitably ensue if the cabs at Home were able to make similar dashes at every passer-by from their stands.

To the writer it seems a matter of the utmost simplicity to thoroughly correct this nuisance, and in a very short space of time, by the adoption of some such measures as the following :—

1st.—All jinrikshas to be registered at the Police Station, no unlicensed vehicles being allowed to ply for hire.

2nd.—Certain "stands" should be assigned to them.

3rd.—The name of the man who hires or owns a jinriksha should be inscribed both in English and Chinese on his license, and in the event of another coolie plying with the same jinriksha the license of the former should be cancelled at the Police Station. The man whose name is upon the license should alone be held responsible for the good conduct and condition of the vehicle.

4th.—The coolies should be allowed to "reel off" their "stands" only in the order in which they come on, the right hand side of the conveyance, when in motion, indicating the order in which they draw up.

5th.—Prevent the refusal for hire; and when complying with Rule No. 4, no jinriksha should be permitted to be in the least dirty. They should be compelled to have effective splash-boards, and no licenses issued to emaciated beings such as now almost predominate.

6th.—They should only be permitted to change the "stand" allotted to them by consent and at the discretion of the Police, who should constantly inspect the stand, and see that the wheels of the conveyances are in good order. Many of the filthy, unsafe jinrikshas at present plying should be forbidden to appear on the streets, and all their licenses at once cancelled.

By cheerful public aid in this matter, and by reporting offenders to the Police for infringements of a code of regulations like the above, we should soon effect a rapid, permanent, and blessed cure of the evil, for the origin and existence of which we have ourselves to thank.

Yours faithfully,

Q. E. F.

Miscellaneous.

THE DISPUTE IN THE TEA TRADE.

The following circular in reference to the dispute in the tea trade between Messrs. Blain & Co and the Yik Kee hong has been left at our office. There are of course two sides to every question, and it is but right that the case put forward by the Chinese should receive the same publicity as was given to the other side. At the same time it is a document of importance, inasmuch as it unmistakeably shows the complicity of the Guild in the dispute. One sentence should certainly be remembered in case the Guild at any future time should raise the contention that it does not interfere in trade matters. It is this: "The tea owner complained to the Guild, and the Guild was *obliged* to take the matter in hand." Why was the Guild obliged to interfere, when the tea owner had his remedy in a Court of law? His ignorance of foreign law and custom might be urged as an excuse, were it not that the document also gives the information that he had put the matter in the hands of a lawyer. It will thus be seen that instead of seeking redress by legal means, the tea-owner took whatever complaint he had against Messrs. Blain & Co. (but the dispute, as shown by the documents published in our last issue, was not with Messrs. Blain & Co., but with Messrs. Major & Co.) to the illegal tribunal of his Guild, which exercised jurisdiction to the extent that Messrs. Blain & Co.'s hong was "tabooed," the visits of the native brokers with their tea musters ceased, and they were unable to do business. Such revelations as these would have materially assisted Mr. Davenport in his efforts to expose the proceedings in the Swatow Guild case, and in the interests of foreign trade generally, we hope that the Ministers at Peking and the Consuls will take due notice of the fact that it is becoming more and more evident that the trade of their nationals is at the sufferance of the Chinese. The circular we have thus briefly alluded to is as follows :—

TO THE FOREIGN TEA BUYERS OF SHANGHAI.

We were favoured at 5 o'clock on the 23rd instant, by Messrs. Blain & Co. (Kungtao hong) with a letter enclosing a copy of their printed notice respecting a dispute between them and the Yik Kee hong, which they sent round to all the foreign hongs, and we noticed towards the end of the document an allusion to the following effect :—"That at our request, Messrs. Major & Co. proposed to arbitrate the matter with Mr. Harding as arbitrator, and that Mr. Tong Hing, of the Yik Kee hong, admitted that it would be a most reasonable way of settling the dispute. That the Guild would not allow arbitration, and the same Corporation have tabooed our hong, apparently for endeavouring to mediate between the buyer and seller." The Club were greatly surprised on seeing this, and beg therefore now to make known the facts relative thereto, viz., on the 20th instant, the Yik Kee hong, together with one tea owner, complained that they had a chop, Ki-chun, consisting of 630 half-chests tea, which they sold to Messrs. Blain & Co. It was weighed on the 19th instant, and while being so done, the owner left before the weighing was finished on account of the unfairness in taking the same. At his instigation a meeting of the Club was convened and a

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deputation of the directors was sent on the 21st to Messrs. Blain & Co.'s to reason with them. The deputation requested that the buyer as well as the owner should select each five chests to be re-weighed and the average weight to be taken, but Messrs. Blain & Co. objected to re-weighing, and stated that if the tea is re-weighed a cut of 2m. 5c. per picul shall be made. The ascertaining of weight by selecting five chests each was only a proposition of the deputation towards amicable settlement, and outside of this no other was talked of. The subject of taboo and refusal to allow arbitration was never mentioned for consultation.

Furthermore, in dealing in tea where there is a dispute as to the weight, it is always customary to have the tea re-weighed. Messrs. Blain and Co. demanded the cut of 2m. 5c. should the re-weighing be made, and Yik Kee and his constituent (tea owner) were determined to have the re-weighing; this gave rise to the dispute. The tea owner complained to the Guild, and the Guild was obliged to take the matter in hand. As to Yik Kee's proposal to arbitrate the matter with Mr. Harding as arbitrator, that was never brought to the notice of the Guild. The tea belongs to a dealer in the Yik Kee hong, and he has the option to agree to arbitration or not. The Guild can only use its influence in effecting any mutual or amicable arrangement, and should there be disputes in buying and selling referred to the Club, they can mediate on ordinary principles. If now the Yik Kee hong consent to arbitrate the case, we are exceedingly gratified in thus arriving at an amicable settlement. The Yik Kee hong have now put the matter in a lawyer's hand, and we have nothing further to do with it.

THE TEA GUILD.

Shanghai, 25th August, 1880.

In reference to the above we have received the following letter for publication :—

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—In reference to the circular of the Tea Guild, I deny that the dispute in question is between my firm and the "Yik Kee" hong.

My firm was the first to propose arbitration between the disputants as to both dust and weights, but the Guild distinctly refused it on the latter point.

I weighed the tea for Messrs. Major and Co., and neither the teaman nor shroff left the godown, but the latter compared the weights with me when the process was finished, and the "Yik Kee" hong then handed in the Customs' pass for the shipment of the chop. This document is now in the possession of Messrs. Major and Co., *unused*.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN BLAIN.

Shanghai, 26th Aug.

As soon as the dispute arose between Messrs. Major and Co. and the Yik Kee hong in reference to the weighing of a chop of tea by Messrs. Blain and Co., the foreigners suggested that the matter should be referred to arbitration, giving the Chinese the privilege to choose the arbitrator. But the Chinese at first declined to settle the dispute in this fair and reasonable way,—the way, too, that similar disputes have been settled in the past. But after Messrs. Blain and Co.'s hong had been "tabooed" for two or three days, the Chinese, through their lawyer, agreed to arbitration, and selected Mr. Welch, of the firm of Messrs. White and Welch, as umpire in the matter. That gentleman's award is hereto annexed, from which it will be found that having re-weighed the chop of tea about which there was a dispute as to the weight, he found that it weighed 290.27 piculs, whereas Messrs. Blain and Co.'s weight was 290.60, and Mr. Welch decrees that the Yik Kee hong be paid for the 290.27 piculs at the contract price. Thus Messrs. Blain and Co.'s weighing was more in the interest of the Chinese than that of the arbitrator. They have, we consider, acted most honourably in this dispute. They pressed for arbitration, they called the foreign buyers together to enquire into the dispute, they placed their weigh-books at their disposal; and did everything that it was possible for them to do to obtain a full, open and honest investigation of the matter. And now that their weighing has been proved to be more than satisfactory by an arbitrator chosen by the Chinese themselves, they are entitled not only to the sympathy of the foreign buyers, but to their combined support to resist the influence that the Tea Guild is still exercising over their trade. Their hong is still "tabooed," they have had no tea musters since the 21st inst., and a member of the Guild incidentally told us yesterday that it was not probable the taboo would cease; it was his opinion that "Kung-taou (Messrs. Blain and Co.) must shuttee." Here is indeed an opportunity for the authorities to confront an evil that exists in contravention of treaty stipulations, that is legally and morally wrong, and the sooner a bold and determined front is assumed to arrest its progress, the easier will it be eradicated. It is, we admit, a gigantic evil to assail, the organisation is complete, the management clandestine and determined; but to suffer its hostile action to pass unresisted is an exhibition of weakness that the Chinese will not be slow to take advantage of. Great as the evil is, it can be and ought to be checkmated. First, it is the duty of the Consuls to carry on the crusade so ably begun by Mr. Davenport, but as it takes time to put official machinery in motion, united action on the part of the members of the trade would afford a degree of protection from the interference of Guilds which is now entirely wanting. Trades Unions in England were once as great an evil to the employers of labour as the Guilds in China are to foreign traders to-day; they dictated terms, and resorted to illegal means to enforce their demands. Counter combinations on the part of the masters greatly altered the state of affairs, and disputes now arising are invariably settled by boards of arbitration and conciliation. Similar counter combinations among the foreigners in China would doubtless bring about a like result, and arbitration is, we believe, universally desired by foreigners, but in the present dispute, the Chinese would not submit to it until they had exercised their arbitrary power of "tabooing," not the firm with whom the dispute originally arose, but the one that suggested arbitration. To make it an established rule that disputes are to be settled by arbitration, independent of the influence of the Guild, would be a step gained in the right direction. It may be said that such has been the custom in the past. If it has, it evidently is not so now, or the offer of arbitration by Messrs. Blain and Co. would have been accepted without the inconvenience the delay developed. The fact that the decision of the arbitrator is adverse to the Chinese will not make them favourable to the adoption of this line of action in future, especially as long as they have the strength of the Guild to fall back upon for assistance. We are sorry to see that Mr. Major, in a letter we publish below, is forced to the conclusion "that the Guild has been encouraged by some members of the trade in the position they have taken up, but whether under the influence of favours received from Chinese, from the fear of ruffling the feelings of an influential association, or rivalry against a large buyer, he does not question." The remembrances of the Swatow Guild case are fresh in the memory of our readers, and the support withheld by the opium merchants from their Consul, who was endeavouring to maintain their interests, was inconsistent with a genuine desire for free and untrammelled trade. Such a desire we presume exists in the tea trade, though it was conspicuously absent in the opium trade; and it may be well for those referred to by Mr. Major to consider the subtle and changeable nature of the influences that are now believed to be exerted over them; and rivals in trade should cheerfully unite to resist the encroachments of a common enemy, and the common enemy of all free traders in China is to be found in the Guilds, not only in the tea and opium trades, but in almost every other trade in which a foreigner is interested.

Subjoined is the award of the arbitrator and also some correspondence :—

YIK KEE HONG *v.* F. MAJOR.

THE AWARD OF THE ARBITRATOR.

On the morning of the 28th inst. I was served with a memorandum of agreement between the Yik Kee hong and Mr. F. Major, appointing me arbitrator of all differences between them. I invited the parties interested to meet at my house at 2 p.m. on the same day with a view to a friendly settlement, or failing that defining the points for arbitration. Mr. Major attended punctually. Mr. Tong Hing, of the Yik Kee hong, came after some delay and asked if he might bring a few friends with whom to consult. On my replying in the negative, he went again to his hong, and brought his partner, his broker, and the teamen (said to be owners of one of the chops in dispute.) The teamen waited in the compradore's room, as I regarded the Yik Kee hong as principals in the whole transaction. After a long conversation, we failed to come to any friendly solution of the disputes, but agreed that the case should be confined to the matter of the weight of the Kee-chun chop, 628 ½-chests on the side of the Yik Kee hong, and to the question of dust in Yung-loo chop 628 ½-chests and in Kee-chun chop 628 ½-chests on the part of Mr. Major, the award to be given by noon on the 30th August. I then went to Messrs. Blain and Co.'s godown, taking with me our own godown man and a weight to test Messrs. Blain and Co.'s scales. I proceeded to weigh 30 ½-chests of Kee-chun chop, and the memorandum attached gives the result. Taking these as an average, I find that the net weight of the Kee-chun chop, 628 ½-chests, is piculs 290.27, and my award is that the Yik Kee hong shall be paid on this weight at the price per picul according to contract. I then had a half-chest of Kee-chun chop sifted and found the dust to be only 8½-lbs., an exceptionally small proportion. I also sifted two half-chests of Yung-loo chop, and found that the dust in them was not more than in the chest muster. My award, therefore, is that Mr. Major's claim for dust should not be allowed, but lest this should be made a precedent, I would desire to add that with our present mode of inspecting only a few chests out of a large chop I consider that the discovery of a single chest more dusty than the chest muster is good ground for a claim of reduction in price, as it is impossible to have every chest opened for inspection.

(Signed) JOSEPH WELCH,
In the presence of (Signed) WILLIAM WHITE.

Shanghai, 30th August, 1880.

We have received the following correspondence in reference to the dispute :—

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

DEAR SIR,— With regard to my recent tea dispute, it is with much regret that I am forced to the conclusion that the

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Guild has been encouraged by some members of the trade in the position they have taken up, whether under the influence of favours received from Chinese, from the fear of ruffling the feelings of an influential association, or rivalry against a large buyer, I will not question; but, what I least expected was that assumption of a high moral tone from quarters that I have always been informed teas were not settled to, if others were bidding. Facts are better than all the empty talk of satellite brokers or jealous compradores, and the facts that I would appeal to in favour of my system, which has been openly deprecated, are that I can buy readily any tea on the market at best market rates, while there are some whom I can point to who cannot. My system established by the purchase annually of 50 to 70,000 ½-chests for the last twelve years, has been never to re-weigh and to settle the question of inferiority or otherwise on the customary five chests opened. The weighing and passing of tea is based on the chance selection of a few chests, and I do not allow the teaman to go on weighing until he gets heavy chests, or, if one or two are dusty, to go on opening chests until he meets with proper ones, and thus take two chances to my one; to allow this to be done might save trouble and serve to mollify the teaman's assumed anger, but would not be loyal to the interests of those for whom the teas are bought, and who invariably have to suffer loss on every chop from some dusty, inferior or light chests, and but too often find the tea could never have been the one intended to have been bought unless the buyer was ignorant of his profession. In the case under dispute, I gain 30 catties by the re-weighing, but if only five chests had been taken, it might have chanced otherwise. A dusty chest is not this time picked out, and I have to suffer the loss on the many dusty ones that, considering one out of two was sifted in the presence of witnesses and found two pounds dustier, must be in the chop.

Yours faithfully,

F. Major.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Sir,—It struck me as curious that during the late discussion regarding the action taken by the Tea Guild in the matter of Messrs. Major & Co.'s tea, no one alluded to the fact that the French Treaty of 1858 contains a clause which runs thus :—

Art. XIV.—Aucune société de commerce privilégée ne pourra désormais s'établir en Chine, et il en sera de même de toute coalition organisée dans le but d'exercer un monopole sur le commerce. En cas de contravention au présent Article, les autorités Chinoises, sur les représentations du Consul ou de l'Agent Consulaire, aviseront aux moyens de dissoudre de semblables associations, dont elles s'efforceront d'ailleurs de prévenir l'existence par des prohibitions, préalables, afin d'écarter tout ce qui pourrait porter atteinte à la libre concurrence.	Art. XIV. — No privileged commercial guild of any kind can henceforth be started in China, and none in any case likewise can be organised for the purpose of exercising monopoly in any branch of trade. In case of infringement of the present Article, the Chinese authorities, upon representation from the Consul or Consular Agent, will take steps to do away with such guilds, the starting whereof they will moreover prevent by prohibitions beforehand, in order to avert them in a general way.

It is hardly necessary to remind your readers that in the British Treaty of 1858, "it is expressly stipulated that the British Government and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation in all privileges, immunities, and advantages that may have been, or may be hereafter, granted by His Majesty the Emperor of China to the Government or subjects of any other nation." Such is the wording of the latter part of article LIV of the Tientsin Treaty, commonly known as the "favoured nation clause."

I enclose my card, and subscribe myself,
Yours faithfully,
Outport.

28th August.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT TO THE "HAESHIN."

In recording another accident to the C.M.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Haeshin*, Captain Gibbon, we *(China Mail)* must acknowledge the truth of the maxim that wonders will never cease. The *Haeshin* grounded on a rock right in the middle of the Macao Reach, near Canton—a fairway which has been used by all steam-vessels, save perhaps the river steamers, for many years past. It is said that two or three steamers have already touched this danger, and that, though it has been invariably looked for at the time, those concerned have on each occasion been misled by supposing that the Macao Rock was the object struck. Some even go so far as to say that a pilot was suspended for allowing a steamer to touch the Macao Rock, when this new rock must have been the real obstruction that was *almost* discovered. We are informed that there are no less than half-a-dozen dangers, not mentioned on the Admiralty Charts, which are recorded by the Customs Harbour Department of Canton, besides the one now revealed; and it is simply marvellous that, with the constant traffic on the Canton River, the present *Haeshin* Rock has never yet been found and verified. The six dangers referred to are as follows :—

Second Bar.—1st knoll, Wang Lan, 9 feet at low water; 2nd knoll, Tai-tut, 12 feet l.w.; and 3rd knoll, Kwan-chau, 11 feet l.w.

Above Second Bar.—Lai-shek-lun, 9 feet l.w.; Tai-shek-lun, 11 feet l.w.; and the *Sin Nunzing* Rock, 10 feet low water.

To fully explain the *Haeshin* danger, now curiously brought to light for the first time, it will be best to give the official report made by Mr. S. Parkhill, Harbour Master at Canton, which contains the bearings, etc., of the rock. It is as follows :—

Custom House,
Canton, 17th August, 1880.

Captain Gibbon reported to this office, on his arrival at Canton, on the morning of the 16th instant, that the steamer *Haeshin*, under his command, grounded at 10.30 p.m. on the previous night on a rock about half-way between the Macao Rock and the Bund of Honan Island, Macao Reach, and remained fast until the next flood tide, when she floated at 5.30 a.m., and took up a berth off Shameen.

At low water same day, I accompanied Captain Gibbon and his chief officer (Mr. Taipey) to the place mentioned, and on the bearing given at once found a rock (not marked on the Admiralty Chart), its length being 40 feet N.W. and S.E., and about 25 feet broad N.E. and S.W., having a flat surface. The depth of water on its shallowest part was 8 feet, there being 16 feet close to it. Its position is 220 feet from the raised Bund at the Ferry Landing on Honan; and from it the Macao Rock bore S. 45° W., there being 275 feet from its western side to the eastern side of the Macao Rock, and a channel of 150 feet wide between the Rock and the Honan shore.

The bearings are from its centre, the Tower on Macao Fort S. 27° W.; Bushey Hill, South of Hamilton Creek (marked on Chart 146 feet), S. 40° E. The Ferry House on shore, close to the Ferry landing, opposite the village S.W. of Cedar Hill, N. 40° W.; and the Western side of Honan Island, N. 28° W., Shameen being shut out from view by this point.

I hereby certify that this rock has not hitherto been known to any of the licensed pilots, nor any of the masters of steamers trading to this port that I am aware of, neither to any member of this Department.

(Signed) S. Parkhill,
Harbour Master.

We may add that the *Haeshin*, which has returned from Canton, was not going over five knots when she touched. She went round to Aberdeen Dock to be examined, and it was found she had sustained very little damage.

THE CASE OF THE "BUN HIN" STEAMERS AT AMOY.

We *(Daily Press)* have been requested to publish the following documents in connection with the above case :—

In Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court in China.

Appellate Jurisdiction.

12th August, 1880.

Statement of Captain Wharton of the steamer *Lorne*:—

The steamship *Lorne*, chartered by Messrs. Bun Hin & Co., owners of the steamer *Chiang Hock Kian*, arrived at Amoy from Singapore on Tuesday, the 27th July, at 2.45 p.m., having on board 114 Chinese passengers, having called at Saigon, Hongkong, Swatow, *en route*. On Wednesday, the 28th July, at 10.30 a.m., the master proceeded to the British Consulate to deposit the ship's papers and at the same time to put in an application for a license to convey Chinese passengers from Amoy to Singapore. Having deposited his papers, the Senior Assistant, Mr. Brown, asked the master for his emigration papers, who explained that special emigration papers were never granted to vessels leaving the Straits for China with Chinese passengers on board, and this explanation at the time seemed to be satisfactory. On presenting the application for the license to convey passengers, the Consul objected to the clerk in charge signing the application on the plea that the firm of Lloyd, Khoo Teong Poh and Co. was unrepresented owing to Captain Scott's absence, and the application could not be received, but finally consented to accept the master's application, which was accordingly done. Finding a difficulty in obtaining sureties to sign the bond, the master proposed that the amount of the bond, £1,000, should be paid by the agents into the Consul's hands; these means of overcoming the difficulty the Consul declined to entertain. The application stated that the passengers were free emigrants under no contract of service; and that they would be ready for counting and the vessel ready for sea on Friday, the 30th July. On this occasion the Consul expressed no intention of detaining the ship, but left the master under the impression that the vessel could leave at the date specified in the application. On Thursday afternoon the Consul sent the master an official letter demanding the emigration papers at once, to which the master replied. On Friday morning, when the master went to the Consulate to see about the bond, he was then served with a summons to appear in the Consular Court on the following morning (Saturday) at 10 a.m. to answer a charge of breach of the Passengers Act, thereby causing a certain detention of one day. The case was heard on Saturday at 10 o'clock in the morning, and in the afternoon decision was given that the case was dismissed. On the Friday morning the Consul jeeringly asked the master why he had the blue peter flying on board his vessel; the master said because he expected to sail that day, to which the Consul replied, laughing, "Don't you know you will have to stop a week before I shall grant you a license?" and added that "as your Captain Scott has gone to Hongkong to cause annoyance and trouble to me, I shall do the same to you," or words to that effect. On Saturday, the 31st July, the master, with Captain Scott, the agent, having deposited all papers with the Consul, viz.,—(measurement, seaworthy, and medical certificates) asked the Consul when he intended to allow the ship to proceed. The Consul replied that no bond had been signed. Captain Scott proposed that he should be allowed to sign for himself personally and for the firm, as had always

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been the custom hitherto, but the Consul refused to allow this. Captain Scott then proposed to deposit the full amount of the bond in the bank, or with him, the Consul, but to this also the Consul objected, and would on no account hear of the ship leaving on that day. The following day being Sunday, of course the vessel under any circumstances must be detained till Monday, although all the passengers had been on board, and the ship in every way ready to sail, since Friday afternoon.

On Monday afternoon the passengers were counted and tickets examined at three a.m. and the ship cleared.

H. WHARTON, Master, steamship *Lorne*.

Amoy, 2nd August, 1880.

Signed before me, H. A. GILES, Acting Consul.

Amoy, 2nd August, 1880.

In the matter of the causes, Regina *v.* Morris George Scott, and Regina *v.* S. H. Landweer, and of the Chinese Passengers Act, 1855.

I, the said Morris George Scott, of Amoy, hereby make oath and say as follows :—

I am the managing partner at Amoy of the firm carrying on business there as merchants and shipowners under the style of Lloyd, Khoo Teong Poh and Company, the owners and Agents at Amoy of the British steamship *Carisbrooke*.

On the thirty-first day of July last the said steamship arrived at the Harbour of Amoy on a voyage from Singapore.

On her being again ready for sea it was my intention to despatch the said steamship to Singapore and Penang, viâ Swatow, with Chinese passengers, but owing to a threat which had been made use of to me by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Amoy to the effect that if I did not consent to abandon the appeal against his decision in the case of Regina *v.* Webb, in which he had fined my firm, as the owners of the steamship *Chiang Hock Kian* in the sum of five thousand pounds sterling, he would put in force against my firm's ships the power entrusted to him as Emigration Officer by Section VII. of Schedule E of the Chinese Emigration Consolidation Ordinance, 1874, and withhold all emigration certificates for 7 days, after an application in writing for the same had been received by him, and owing to his having partially put such threat in force by refusing without due cause her emigration certificate to the British steamship *Lorne*, chartered by my said firm, for three days after the written application for the same had been made, I determined not to put the steamship *Carisbrooke* on the berth for Singapore, but to send her from Amoy with Chinese passengers to Swatow (a voyage not within the provision of the Chinese Passengers Act, 1855), and there apply to the Emigration Officer for the proper emigration papers for Singapore.

Of this intention I accordingly gave notice to the said Consul by a letter in the following terms :—

Amoy, 4th August, 1880.

Sir,—We beg to inform you that the steamship *Carisbrooke* consigned to us is ready to leave for Swatow and Straits.

We will thank you for the papers and port clearances and that the vessel may be allowed to depart at once.

There are 260 passengers on board ; we have given them all tickets for Swatow.

On arrival at Swatow we intend applying to H.B.M.'s Consul at that port for a license for the vessel to be allowed to carry free passengers to the Straits, number according to the Government measurement certificate of Hongkong, dated 27th July, 1880.—We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed) LLOYD, KHOO TEONG POH & Co.

H. A. Giles, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, Amoy.

In answer to the said letter I received a written reply from the said Consul on the 6th instant, (of which the original is hereto annexed and market A) in the following terms :—

H.B.M. Consulate, Amoy, 6th August, 1880.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter of 4th instant, handed to Mr. Brown at 4.45 p.m. on that day, and verbally answered by me yesterday morning at 10 a.m., to your Mr. Scott, I have to inform you that if the steamship *Carisbrooke* is to leave this port for the Straits with more than twenty Chinese passengers on board I shall have to regard her as a Chinese passenger ship coming under the Act of 1855.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

(Signed) H. A. GILES, Acting Consul.

Messrs. Lloyd, Khoo Teong Poh & Co., Amoy.

In compliance with the terms of the foregoing letter, I accordingly forwarded to Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate an application for an emigration license which is hereto annexed and marked B.

The said application was returned to me on the same day with the endorsement now appearing thereon, marked C, refusing to grant the required license.

Amoy, 6th August, 1880.

SIR,—We hereby apply for the issue of a license under protest for the steamship *Carisbrooke*, S. H. Landweer, master, 965 tons register, for the conveyance of Chinese passengers to Singapore and Penang, viâ Swatow.

The following are the particulars:—Owners, Bun Hin & Co., Singapore ; charterers, owners ; intended voyage Singapore and Penang, viâ Swatow ; number of passengers, 290 more or less ; we gave these passengers tickets for Swatow only, as we did not wish the ship to be put on the berth for Singapore until her arrival at that port.

We enclose certificate of measurement and seaworthiness, and we beg to state that the intended passengers are to be free emigrants under no contract of service whatever.

Latest time of intended departure, to-day when allowed by you ; the ship has been ready since 4 p.m. 4th instant—We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servants.

(Signed) LLOYD, KHOO TEONG POH & Co., Owners' Agents.

(Signed) P. H. LANDWEER, Master.

H.B.M. Consul and Emigration Officer, Amoy.

Application refused. Passengers for Singapore and Penang being found unprovided with proper tickets.—H. A. Giles.

On the seventh August I wrote and handed in to the said Consulate at 11 a.m. the following letter addressed to the Consul :—

Amoy, 7th August, 1880.

SIR,—We will thank you to allow the *Carisbrooke* to leave this port for Swatow and the Straits.

The vessel has been ready to start on the voyage since 4 p.m. on the 4th instant.

In our former letter of the 4th instant, asking for ship's clearance for Swatow, we stated that we had given the passengers tickets as far as Swatow only, and that we wished to apply for a passenger license at that port.

Owing to the detention of the *Lorne* from 4 p.m. the 30th July until 5 p.m. the 2nd August, caused by the difficulty we had in obtaining emigration papers and getting the bond signed, on account of the pressure you have put on our firm, and as you refused to allow our Mr. Scott either to sign for himself personally or for us, and you objected to Mr. Sanger signing for the firm of Danver and Co., although Mr. Alabaster and yourself have often accepted these signatures on passenger bonds before, we did not wish to put the *Carisbrooke* on the berth as an emigrant ship until she arrived at Swatow.

We gave the passengers tickets for Swatow in good faith, informing them that when the vessel arrived at Swatow, if they still wanted to go in the ship we would give them tickets from there to Singapore or Penang. These were all free passengers and received the Swatow tickets with this understanding and of their own free-will.

Finding you would not clear the ship for Swatow without emigration papers, on the morning of the 6th instant we applied to you for a license under protest, and the bond was signed at the Consulate, but not before we gave a guarantee in your presence to the sureties.

We got this bond signed at great expense, and it was to avoid all this and the detention that we wished to clear the ship for Swatow and apply for emigration papers there.

In order to get the ship away we will, if you refuse to clear her without, either send the passengers on shore and return them their passage-money, or we will give them as well as the Swatow tickets they now hold, other tickets from Swatow to Singapore or Penang, according to which place they want to go.—We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed) LLOYD, KHOO TEONG POH & Co.

To H. A. Giles Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, Amoy.

On the same day I also sent a further letter to the said Consulate in the following terms:—

Amoy, 7th August, 1880.

Sir,—With reference to our former letter of this date, we beg to say that the passengers of the steamship *Carisbrooke* are ready for counting at once.

Mr. Brown said it would be convenient for him to come on board to count them at 3.30 p.m. to-day ; we will see that they are on deck ready at that time.—We are, Sir, Your obedient servants,

(Signed) LLOYD, KHOO TEONG POH & Co.

To H. A. Giles, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, Amoy.

At 11 a.m. on the same day I and the said S. H. Landweer, the master of the said steamship *Carisbrooke*, received each the summons shown to me at the time of swearing this affidavit and hereto annexed and marked respectively D and E.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at Amoy,

Saturday, the 7th day of August, 1880.

To Morris George Scott.

You have this day been charged before this Court, for that you have committed a breach of Clause VII of the Chinese Passengers Act 1855.

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, to appear before this Court on Saturday, the 7th day of August, at 2 o'clock p.m., at Koolangsu, to answer to the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at Amoy,

Saturday, the 7th day of August, 1880.

To S. H. Landweer, Master steamer *Carisbrooke*.

You have this day been charged before this Court, for that you have committed a breach of Clause VII of the Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855.

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, to appear before this Court on Saturday, the 7th day of August, at 2 o'clock p.m., at Koolangsu, to answer to the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

In obedience to the said summons we attended at the said Court, and the proceedings therein were substantially as set forth in the document hereto annexed, marked F.

Proceedings in Her Majesty's Court at Amoy.

Saturday, 7th August, 1880.

Mr. Giles—You are charged with having committed a breach of Clause VII of the Chinese Passengers Act, 1855. Do you admit the charge or not?

Defendants—As yet we do not know in what way we have committed a breach of the Act.

Mr. Brown was then called as a witness for the prosecution, and stated as follows :—Yesterday, about 2.30 p.m., I went on board the *Carisbrooke* to count the passengers. I examined the hold in the usual way, and the between decks and then proceeded to count the passengers down. Among the first six who presented themselves I found three, who, on being asked where they were going, said to Singapore ; one was going to Penang. I examined their tickets and found they were made out for Swatow ; the tickets I produce. I asked them if they knew these tickets were for Swatow, and they said no, they thought they were for Singapore and Penang respectively. I told Captain Scott what they said, and asked him if he had heard and understood the remarks I had made at the Consulate as to the necessity of tickets corresponding with their destination ; he said he had heard and understood perfectly and acted deliberately in not changing the tickets. I told him I would not continue to count, or clear the ship as long as there were passengers on board for Singapore with Swatow tickets only ; I gave him the opportunity of changing the tickets then. I then asked him for the application for the license and he handed me one with date of intended departure not filled up. I refused to accept it, and there was further conversation took place. Nothing was done as regards passenger tickets. I said I would go ashore ; when I reached the gangway a bundle of tickets for Singapore and Penang was produced, and an offer made to change the Swatow tickets. I replied that I must now go on shore to take instructions from Mr.

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Giles. I brought on shore with me three men who were bound to Singapore with Swatow tickets, and their statements were taken down in writing by the office writer in the presence of Mr. Hopkins. I produce their statements. Mr. Brown said that Captain Scott told him that on the arrival of the steamer at Swatow, the tickets were to be exchanged for Singapore and Penang tickets, and that it was on account of the detention of the *Lorne* that the Swatow tickets were given to the passengers, for they (their agent) did not wish to put the ship on the berth to the Straits with passengers until her arrival at Swatow.

One of the Chinese passengers was then examined as witness for the prosecution, and said—I am 26 years of age. When I came to Amoy I went to Lloyd, Khoo Teong Poh & Co.'s Hong, and took out a passage-ticket, costing $8.70, for Penang, on the 25th day of the 5th moon, and on that day I went on board. I think it was the *Chiang Hock Kian*; I heard so, but because I was turned off I got my ticket changed for one by the *Carisbrooke*. No one informed me that on the ticket only Swatow was written, and I cannot read. I thought I was going to Penang on the 29th inst. I went on board the *Carisbrooke*.

Witness, in cross-examination, said—The Swatow ticket was given to me on board the *Carisbrooke* for another ticket, and I thought it was the ticket for the *Chiang Hock Kian*. I did not purchase the ticket myself, it was bought for me by a friend.

Captain Landweer and Captain Scott, who both made statements in defence, said—We gave the passengers the Swatow tickets in good faith, and it was our intention on the arrival of the steamer at Swatow, to have taken those tickets from the passengers, and to have given them through tickets to Singapore and Penang, and this was explained to the passengers at the time the Swatow tickets were given to them on board. We said we could call several witnesses to prove this, and we could produce the Singapore and Penang tickets that had been given to these passengers in the first instance. Some time before the arrival of the *Carisbrooke* the tickets that were first given were afterwards exchanged for Swatow tickets on board, and that the reason this was done was on account of the *Lorne* having been detained. We did not wish to put the *Carisbrooke* on the berth as an emigrant ship until her arrival at Swatow.

No other witnesses were permitted to be called for the defence, the Consul saying that the evidence of witnesses that gave the Swatow tickets to the passengers would be interested evidence, and therefore he would not allow us to call them.

Judgment was given at 3.15 p.m., when defendants were found guilty of fraud, and a sentence of three months' imprisonment recorded, the Consul saying he did not wish to be hard upon defendants, and instead of the imprisonment he would inflict a fine of $500 upon each, and that until the money was paid, defendants would be imprisoned in the Consular gaol. He said he would not accept defendants' guarantee for the money, and from 3.30 p.m. until 6 p.m., defendants were kept in prison. At 6.30 p.m. the money, $1,100, was paid and defendants were released. Mr. Brown would not accept less than $1,100; he said some of the dollars were not full weight, and more than one hour was taken in counting the dollars, and $85.20 had since been returned.

On the ninth day of August the said S. H. Landweer and I addressed a joint petition to the said Consul for leave to appeal in the following terms:—

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at Amoy.

Regina *versus* M. G. Scott and S. H. Landweer, master steamship *Carisbrooke*, for a breach of Clause VII. of the Chinese Passengers Act, 1855.

Monday, 9th August, 1880.

To Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Amoy.

Sir,—We hereby pray for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court at Shanghai against your Judgment given against us in this case on Saturday, 7th August, 1880.—We are, Sir, your obedient servants, M. G. Scott.
S. H. Landweer.

On the same day we received the reply refusing our petition which is shown to me at the time of swearing this affidavit, and is hereto annexed and marked G.

British Consulate, Amoy,
9th August, 1880.

Gentlemen,—I am unable on your application of date to grant you leave to appeal to the Supreme Court at Shanghai as requested therein.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

H. A. Giles,
Acting Consul.

Messrs. M. G. Scott and S. H. Landweer, Amoy.

Amoy, 10th August, 1880.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Amoy.

Sir,—Having been informed by Mr. Brown that if the *Carisbrooke* is to take passengers from here to the Straits, *viâ* Swatow, that we must send in another application for license, we beg to enclose it herewith.

The passengers of the *Carisbrooke* we will have on deck ready for counting at 3.30 p.m., and we will order steam for the vessel to leave at 5.30 p.m.

Several of the passengers, owing to the vessel being detained since the 4th instant, have refused to go on in the ship and have taken back their passage-money.—We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

Lloyd, Khoo Teong & Co.
Agents, Steamship *Carisbrooke*.

ANOTHER DARING CASE OF PIRACY.

Perhaps one of the most barbarous and daring cases of piracy that have been made public of recent years occurred a few days ago not far from Hongkong. The particulars we have been able to gather up to the present are to the following effect:—A Chinese fishing craft of some three hundred and fifty piculs capacity sailed in the first week of the present month from a port in the Bocca Tigris, Canton River, for Macao. Her crew consisted of six men and the captain, who had with him his wife, aged thirty-eight years, his daughter, twelve years, and his two sons, aged seven and four years respectively. The cargo comprised live stock, consisting of some thirty pigs, besides hides and a few sundries. She drifted towards her destination for some twelve days, until she anchored at midnight off Ko Lan—the place which the Chinese officials attempted, as we noted at the time, to establish as a trade centre in opposition to Macao—ten miles or so from our Portuguese neighbour. About two hours after the junk had dropped her anchor to await the ebb tide, three canoes of the class known as "snake boats," having about sixty men on board in all, made an onslaught upon her. The junk people resisted the attack, and the contest lasted, it is estimated, about half-an-hour, when the master and one man being shot dead, and two men having drowned themselves in despair, the remaining four men jumped overboard with planks to endeavour to save themselves from the fury of the pirates, who boarded directly the fighting ceased, and immediately killed the captain's wife and his daughter. The pirates then transferred the cargo to their own boats and set fire to the junk, not forgetting to carry away with them into servitude the two male children. The men of the junk who jumped overboard, it is presumed, were saved by a fishing junk. As to one of them there is a certainty, for he is in Hongkong, having been brought here by the junk that rescued him.

We trust that the Chinese cruisers may be able to make a signal example of these desperadoes, hundreds of whom live a life of rapine and murder right under the noses of the Portuguese sentinels.

We may mention that the pirated junk had no name, but her number was forty-seven, and she was secured by a Chinese firm residing on the Praya West.—*Daily Press.*

Law Reports.

H.M.'s SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, 26th August.

Before G. French, Esq., *Chief Justice.*

R. (Henry Gordon Wharton) *v.* Mahomed Dowd.

Charge of Feloniously wounding.

The prisoner, a native of India, and one of the crew of the British brig *Emily*, was charged with feloniously wounding Henry Gordon Wharton, the second mate of that vessel on the 3rd inst., at sea, within 100 miles of the coast of China.

Mr. Myburgh, Acting Crown Advocate, appeared for the prosecution.

Prisoner pleaded "guilty."

His Lordship said that the point as to whether the vessel was within 100 miles of the coast of China at the time the assault took place was most material, and he should therefore direct a plea of "not guilty" to be entered and the prisoner to be placed on his trial in order to show that the Court had jurisdiction in the matter.

The following gentlemen were then empanelled as a Jury:—Messrs. Charles Hay, F. J. Maitland, W. Buchanan, C. Lyall Grant, and Drummond Hay.

Mr. Myburgh briefly detailed the circumstances of the case, and then called the witnesses for the prosecution.

Henry Gordon Wharton, deposed—I am the second officer on board the British brig *Emily*, registered at Sydney. I remember the 3rd of this month. I was on board the ship on that day. I cannot tell the latitude and longitude in which the ship was. She was not within sight of land. I cannot say when we arrived in sight of land. I was second officer, but was not allowed to navigate the vessel.

His Lordship said that the root of the jurisdiction of the Court lay in the fact of the vessel being within 100 miles of the coast of China when the affair took place.

Witness resumed—The captain called out to "wear ship" about four o'clock in the morning. It was dark then. After the vessel was round I was ordered to haul taut the braces. I saw it done. The next thing was an altercation between me and a man named "Charles." He used an abusive expression, when I pushed him on one side, and he struck at me. I struck him again. Prisoner then struck me in the eye. I had not any quarrel with him that day. About a week out from Sydney we had a dispute, which was very slight. I reported the matter at the time to the Captain. When prisoner struck me, I was partially stunned, but I got round the wheel. I saw him with his hand up-lifted and heard him curse me. I could not see whether he had anything in his hand. The man at the wheel told me to look out for myself, and I then felt a blow on the arm. The prisoner struck at me. He stabbed me in the left arm. For about a week the wound interfered with the motion of the fingers. I have no doubt it was the prisoner who cut me. I do not know whether he tried to stab me again. That is the shirt (produced) I had on, and I wore a serge coat over it. I do not remember when the ship reached Shanghai. We took a pilot on board a week or ten days after the assault.

By a Juror—The wound was not healed when we arrived at Shanghai.

Mr. Myburgh said he would produce the ship's log-book to show when the vessel arrived.

John Flannigan, deposed—I am a seaman on board the British brig *Emily*. I remember the 3rd inst. On that day, about 4.15 a.m., we were about 100 miles from the coast of China. I could not say whether it was inside or outside that distance. We were not within sight of land. We got within sight of land three days after. I could not say what land it was. We should be 18 to 20 miles from land when we sighted it. We had not taken any reckonings. At 4.15 a.m. we were hauling taut the main topsail braces when the officer called out "belay." The rope was slack and Mr. Wharton had an altercation with "Charles." The prisoner struck the officer two blows in the eye. I went and took prisoner away; when I let him go he rushed to windward and drew his knife. I had nothing, and went to get something

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to defend myself, as I thought he was going to attack me. He struck Mr. Wharton two blows in the eye without any cause. I did not see the prisoner strike the officer with the knife.

JOHN HAMILTON, deposed—I am a seaman on board the *Emily*. I remember the morning of the 3rd August. I was at the wheel. The second mate was stabbed. I saw the prisoner aim a blow at his chest, which the mate received on the arm. I told the mate to come behind the wheel. I saw prisoner strike the blow. He did not repeat it. It was aimed at Mr. Wharton's chest. The mate's arm was bleeding, and the blood ran on the skylight and on the deck.

By the prisoner—I was at the wheel when the blow was struck. The mate struck no one. He pushed a Malay away from the brace with his open hand.

ARTHUR MACK, sworn, said—I am a Municipal constable. I arrested the prisoner on a warrant from this Court. I told the prisoner when I arrested him that I took him into custody on a charge of wounding the second mate. I said he need not tell me anything unless he thought proper, as it might be used in evidence against him. I said that before he said anything. He then said "I have do, but no have do all same proper." On the way to the station he said that he had the knife in his hand, when the mate squared off to fight him and struck his arm against the knife. Next morning he said that he served a two years' term at Melbourne for stabbing a man who stole his ring at Williamstown, Australia.

His LORDSHIP expressed his opinion that the point as to the position of the ship at the time in question was not satisfactorily settled.

Mr. MYBURGH said he had sent for the chief mate of the ship, and asked an adjournment—

His LORDSHIP—To bolster up the case for the Crown. You should have got your witness before. You have asked him to come here since the Jury were sworn.

Mr. MYBURGH asked in the interests of justice for an adjournment till two o'clock.

His LORDSHIP said there was a strong suspicion in his mind that the occurrence happened beyond the jurisdiction of the Court. It was a most unprecedented application on behalf of the Crown that was made.

Mr. MYBURGH only asked for an adjournment for half an hour, and added that he had trusted to the evidence in the Court below.

His LORDSHIP said he did not trust to the evidence given in the Court below. The Jury might have been satisfied if the question had not been pressed, but when the second mate was pressed on the point he said he did not know anything about it.

Just at this stage the first mate arrived in Court.

GEORGE WASHINGTON COLLINS, sworn, said—I am the first mate of the brig *Emily*. She is a British ship. I remember the morning of the 3rd August. I was on board the *Emily*. The *Emily* was, I should judge, about forty or fifty miles from the land, the island of Video. That island is forty miles south of the Saddles, not far from Chusan. My log-book is made up at eight o'clock every morning. The log produced is signed by me. At 4 a.m. the vessel was only forty-four miles from the coast of China. She arrived at Shanghai on Wednesday the 11th of August. We had a heavy gale, being in a typhoon for two days. On the 2nd inst., at noon, we were in lat. 29°. 48 N., long. 122. 53° E. Our courses were sometimes to N.E. sometimes to N.W.

In answer to His LORDSHIP, the Jury said they found that the prisoner was guilty of the offence with which he was charged, and that the wounding took place within 100 miles of the coast of China.

His LORDSHIP then sentenced the prisoner to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

CIVIL SUMMARY COURT.

Shanghai, 24th August.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq.

WONG CHUNG-CHIN *v.* FRANCISCA PALLISTER.

Claim for Wages, &c.

The hearing of this suit was resumed from yesterday.

Plaintiff called the man from whom he had purchased milk for defendant, an assistant in Ching Chong's store, a boy in the employ of a coal dealer, and an ice-vendor; who deposed to the sale of goods of various kinds for the purchase money of which plaintiff sought to recover. They all said they looked to him for payment and not to defendant.

The ice-man's account had been settled the previous day.

MARY ERNESTINE FRANCISCA PALLISTER, the defendant, sworn, admitted the claims for beer and brandy for $4, but disputed the item of champagne. She thought she only owed about $3 for coal, and totally denied the claim for $14.70, for fish, vegetables and small payments made at different times for sampan hire, jinriksha fares, &c.

With regard to this last claim, plaintiff admitted that the sums mentioned were not all spent for defendant personally.

His HONOUR finally gave judgment for the plaintiff for $15 for wages, $4 for brandy and beer, $5 for coal, and $7.70 for milk; in all $31.70, and $3 costs; the money to be paid in three days.

POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 24th August.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq.

R. (POLICE) *v.* DAVID THOMPSON.

Absent without leave.

The prisoner, who is the second engineer of the C.N. Co.'s steamer *Tunsin*, was brought up in custody charged with being absent from the vessel without leave.

Prisoner said he had leave for an hour, but forgot himself.

ARTHUR MACK deposed to the arrest of the prisoner, and the case was then remanded till 10 next morning.

25th Aug.

Prisoner, who is second engineer on the C.N. Co.'s steamer *Tunsin*, was brought up on remand from the previous day, when he had been charged with being absent from his ship without leave on Monday.

Captain HAMPSHIRE deposed that prisoner got leave at eight o'clock on Monday morning. The steamer left at half-past four in the afternoon. Prisoner's leave was till nine o'clock in the morning. The third engineer had to do acting duty on the voyage on Monday because witness could not get a substitute.

Prisoner said all he had to say was that he was ashamed of himself.

His WORSHIP ordered prisoner to be imprisoned till the rising of the Court. He was to forfeit two days' pay for being absent without leave on Monday, and six days' pay for continued absence. His Worship warned prisoner that if he was brought up again he would be be sent to gaol. He must also pay $2.50 costs.

27th Aug.

R. (KATE JESSOP) *v.* IDA PLUMB.

Assault.

Defendant appeared in answer to a summons charging her with assaulting the complainant on the 22nd inst.

While at the fire in Hongkew early on Sunday morning last, complainant alleged that defendant used abusive language towards her and struck her in the face. She called two witnesses in support of her statement.

Defendant denied the charge and alleged that the complainant was the aggressor.

Complainant and her witnesses were recalled and denied the defendant's statement.

Complainant said she was frightened of defendant and wished her to be bound over to keep the peace.

Defendant said she did not know complainant and did not wish to. She had no desire to quarrel with anyone.

His WORSHIP considered the assault proved and ordered defendant to enter into her own recognisances of $40, and to find two sureties in $20 each to keep the peace for three months.

The sureties are to be obtained by noon on Saturday, or defendant will be imprisoned for three months.

28th August.

R. (AH MOW) *v.* G. F. ARCELLI.

Charge of Assault.

Defendant appeared on the previous day in answer to a summons charging him with assaulting the complainant, who is a watchman, on the 24th inst.

Complainant deposed that on the day in question defendant accused him of stealing a garment belonging to a woman from the compound of his house. Defendant came to witness's house and broke a looking glass and damaged other property. Complainant subsequently went to defendant's house to try to get him to go to the Police Station, and the defendant struck him several times, hurting his eye and making his nose bleed.

Defendant explained that he had seen the complainant steal the garment in question during the night, and informed his landlady, who lived next door to him, in the morning. He subsequently went with another woman at complainant's invitation to his house to look for it. After that, complainant came into his house and abused him for having charged him with the theft, and defendant put him out of the house several times, but he persisted in returning. Complainant caught hold of his clothes and tore them, and also bit him on the arm and left the marks of his finger-nails on his neck and hands. At last defendant's patience was exhausted, and he struck his assailant in the face with his open hand. Before doing so he shoved complainant out of the house several times, and asked him to leave, but he refused to do so.

At this stage of the proceedings, the hearing of the case was adjourned till 10 o'clock a.m. to-day, as the Court could not obtain the further services of an interpreter.

This morning the landlady of the defendant said that on the day named she saw defendant strike complainant with his open hand several times. She asked defendant to leave off beating the watchman, and advised him to take him to the Station.

Defendant called a foreign witness who saw the complainant clinging to the defendant's arm, and the latter striking him.

A Chinaman saw the defendant trying to keep the complainant out of his house. He subsequently saw them struggling together, and tried to separate them. The complainant was trying to get into the house.

An amah living at a house near the defendants saw the watchman pulling defendant's clothes.

A Canton woman who lived in the same house as the defendant went with him to the watchman's house to look for the missing article of clothing. Defendant tried to get complainant to go to the Police Station, but he would not do so. Soon afterwards, complainant came to the house and tried to pull the defendant to the Station by his clothes. Defendant pushed him out of the house several times, but he always returned. At last defendant struck him. She saw complainant bite the defendant.

His WORSHIP directed the interpreter to tell the complainant that the defendant was amply justified in what he had done; that he (complainant) richly deserved all he had got, and much more; and that had he been much more severely handled, the Court would have given him no redress.

The case was dismissed.

IN THE U.S. COURT FOR THE CONSULAR DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, 26th Aug.

Before O. N. DENNY, Esq., *Consul-General. Acting Judicially.*

U.S. (Captain D. S. GOODELL) *v.* J. B. MATTHEWS, G. T. SHRUGG, OLAF THENDER, H. KATFER, T. INQUIS, P. PETERSON, C. P. ERICKSON.

Refusal of Duty.

The prisoners, who form part of the crew of the American ship *Brown Brothers*, were charged with refusing duty on the 23rd inst. On that day they were arrested, and they have been in the Consular gaol ever since.

On being brought before the Court, they complained of ill-treatment experienced at different times from J. H. Brown, the second mate of the vessel, in the form of kicks, blows, &c.

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His HONOUR ordered a warrant to be issued for the arrest of the second mate, and adjourned the further hearing of the case till he should appear before the Court, when the matter will be fully investigated.

27th Aug.

The prisoners, members of the crew of the American ship *Brown Brothers*, were brought before the Court on remand from the previous day, and J. H. Brown, the second mate of the vessel, of whom they had complained, was also present.

The men made a number of statements similar to those they had given before, but could not in any instance name the date on which any specific act of ill-treatment occurred.

His HONOUR, after hearing all they had to say, and the statements of the second mate, ordered them all to return to their duty on board the ship. He should send a record of the case to their next port of destination and if they had received any ill-treatment on the voyage they could complain there.

30th August.

U.S. (Captain GOODELL) *v.* H. KATFER.

Refusal of Duty.

The prisoner, one of the crew of the American ship *Brown Brothers*, was brought before the Court on the 27th inst., with seven of his shipmates, charged with refusing duty, and all eight of them were sent back to the ship by the Consul. Prisoner, having again refused duty, was arrested on Saturday.

Captain GOODELL now said that the other seven men had turned to, but that the prisoner, who seemed to be the ringleader, refused to do so.

In reply to a question from His HONOUR, prisoner said he would not return to duty on the ship.

His HONOUR then ordered him to be confined in the Consular gaol until the ship should be ready for sea, and to pay the costs.

Clippings.

Mount Vesuvius has been lit up by the electric light, three lamps being placed at the tramway station, nine along the tramway, and three on the cone.

In consequence of the appointments of officers of the Royal Marines to the Indian Staff Corps it has been decided to offer eighteen commissions in the Royal Marine Light Infantry to candidates at the approaching examinations for admission to the Royal Military College.

The late Grand Secretary of English Freemasons, Mr. John Hervey, died on the 8th July, at an advanced age. He was appointed Grand Secretary by the late Earl of Zetland in 1868 on the death of Mr. William Gray Clarke, and held the office till December last, when, on account of failing health, he resigned and was granted a pension of £500 a year and a gratuity of £300, in recognition of his services.

The heat in Northern India appears to have been unusually great this season. The *Friend of India* of June 16th says :—At Agra last week thirteen natives fell victims to the simoom in two days. "Dogs were struck down in the streets with the blood pouring from their mouths." At Lucknow, according to the local paper, "pedestrians have dropped down dead in the streets of the city, and in one or two cases, in the station. Cholera is also in our midst and carrying off many victims, whilst fever and well-developed typhoid are prostrating large numbers."

OPIUM

RETURN FOR WEEK ENDED 21ST AUGUST, 1880.

IMPORTED	MALWA.		PATNA.		BENARES.		PERSIAN.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	102	102.00	..	..	..	..	14	14.00
Returned from shore on board R. Vessels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1.02
Landed direct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	102	102.00	..	..	..	..	15	15.02
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	19	19.00	129	154.80	93	111.60	2	2.00

RE-EXPORTED from board Receiving Vessels:—

Description.	Chinkiang.		Wuhu.		Kiukiang.		Hankow.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Wênchow.		Foochow.		Hongkong.		Total.	
	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght	Chts.	Wght.	Ch.	Wg. Pls.
Malwa	186	186.00	79½	79.50	54	54.00	17	17.00	15½	15.50	22	22.00	2	2.00	122½	122.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	498½	498.50
Patna	16	19.20	..	..	..	..	3	3.60	..	..	15	18.00	..	..	..	..	3	3.60	..	..	50	60.00	87	104.40
Benares	21	25.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3.60	7	8.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	37.20
Persian	11	11.00	1	1.00	3	3.00	1	1.00	8	8.00	8	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	32.00
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	234	241.40	80½	80.50	57	57.00	21	21.60	23½	23.50	45	48.00	5	5.60	129½	130.90	3	3.60	..	..	50	60.00	648½	672.10

OPIUM.—Receipts of Opium since last report	MALWA,	1,180	Chests.	BENGAL,	50	Chests.
Stock on the 17th instant	,,	2,810	,,	,,	1,671	,,
Total...	,,	3,990	,,	Total... ,,	1,721	,,
Deliveries since the 17th instant	,,	961	,,	,,	635	,,
Present Stock	,,	3,029	,,	,,	1,086	,,
Against Stock same time last year	,,	2,304½	,,	,,	2,063	,,
Increase	,,	724½	,,	,, Decrease	977	,,

SILK.—We quote the following from Messrs. Chapman, King & Co.'s circular :—An active and general business has continued throughout the fortnight under review, and compared with prices current for the mail of the 17th inst., to-day's quotations show an advance of nearly Tls. 10 per picul all round for Tsatlees, green Kahings, and coarse yellow silks; white Kahings, 9×12 moss and skeins are about Tls. 2½ @ 5 higher, whilst other descriptions exhibit but little alteration in values.

A good deal of silk has probably been purchased inland of late, and fairly important supplies may shortly be expected; with more than half of the season's yield realised, the countryman seems by all accounts to be indifferent as to making sales except at his own price.

As will be noticed from the statistics given below the last steamer for America took 581 bales of re-reels for the States, market descriptions were in request at Tls. 7½ @ 10 per picul advance, and best chops changed hands at previous quotations, say Tls. 405 for May-hun-yih's Black Lion chop, No. 1 Tsatlee reel.

Closing prices are as follows :—

	Per picul.	Per lb. Ex. 5/3½ & 12 %
Koo-fong-sing's chop, Nos. 3, 3½ and 4	Tls. 375, 360 and 345	= 16/11, 16/3 and 15/7
Mountain Chop, No. 1	Tls. 342½	= 15/6
Pagoda, No. 2	Tls. 340	= 15/5
Blue Elephant	Tls. 336½	= 15/3
Red Peony Flower	Tls. 325	= 14/9
"Pah-hoc" and "Pah-ling"	Tls. 325 and 315	= 14/9 and 14/4
Bird, Nos. 3	Tls. 325	= 14/9
S. S. S.	Tls. 320	= 14/6
Gold Kilin	Tls. 287½	= 13/0
Common to fair No. 5 Tsatlee	Tls. 270 @ 290	= 12/4 @ 13/2
Hang-chow Tsatlee	Tls. 275 @ 305	= 12/6 @ 13/10
C.Y.S. "Gna-ling" and "Kin-ling" Kah Taysaam	Tls. 350 and 325	= 15/10 and 14/9
Green Kahings	Tls. 265 @ 280	= 12/1 @ 12/9
Chincum Taysaams	Tls. 267½ @ 275	= 12/2 @ 12/6
Fair Long Reels	Tls. 260	= 11/10
Fair Market Skeins	Tls. 250	= 11/5
Minchu Yellow Silk	Tls. 267½	= 12/2
Copung do.	Tls. 262½	= 11/11
Vooyung do.	Tls. 230	= 10/7
Szechong do.	Tls. 207½ @ 210	= 9/6 @ 9/8

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 30TH AUGUST, 1880.

PIECE GOODS.—There has been a want of life in the piece goods trade lately; the news from England of a higher Cotton market, accompanied by higher quotations for Piece Goods, together with a falling exchange here, lead many to think that we should have a spurt here, one or two sales were made at firm rates, but the enquiry died away again, when dealers found the shippers would not respond.

Only the special qualities that have been wanted lately have been saleable, and no sales in a large scale could be made. Prices are without much change, common 8¼-lbs. Shirtings are again a little higher, but considering their scarcity, they might well go up to nearer cost price; best are tolerably firm, but medium as usual are hard to move. American Drills have risen certainly, and this is caused by the very limited stock, and the knowledge that so few are on the way, but Sheetings are weak, buyers knowing well that supplies will be ample.

The news from the Outports is not reported any worse, but shippers like buying by fits and starts, and prefer to choose their own time for heavy investments. Another rise in the rate of native interest has during the last day or two somewhat checked business, this is caused again by the large stock of Mexican Dollars, with the small stock of Sycee, but the pressure is not expected to last any time.

The *Deucalion* has arrived from Liverpool, the *Escambia* and English mail from London, and the *Glencoe* is due to-morrow.

GREY SHIRTINGS, 8¼-lbs.—Sales reported are 27,000 pieces, viz., Dewhurst's Eagle at ₮1.80, Red Pagoda, and Blue Horse at ₮1.73, Silver Castle at ₮1.72½, Green Dragon, Horse and Jockey at ₮1.70, Steamer at ₮1.62, Pagoda at ₮1.61½, Red Anchor at ₮1.58, Two-Lion at ₮1.51½, Green Lion and Flag at ₮1.50, Green Lion C.P.H. at ₮1.44, Black Cock at ₮1.42½, Elephant at ₮1.39, Blue Ship at ₮1.37, Blue Cock A I at ₮1.34.

Best Shirtings are a good deal enquired for still, but it does not lead to much business, as a few, satisfy present wants; medium goods are still selling, but rates are weak, except for favorite chops. Common qualities rose a little at the Auction, and are wanted for Japan, with scarcely any offering.

7-lbs. and 6-lbs. have not been wanted, prices for the former at Auction are, however, firm.

9.12-lbs. and 10-lbs.—Sales are 9,500 pieces of Tae-ho Stag and Red Mandarin at ₮2.30, Red Dragon at ₮2.23, and Pagoda at ₮2.17½.

The market is firm and goods are still wanted.

T-CLOTHS, 7-lbs.—Sales given are 10,000 pieces of Blue Dragon at ₮1.38, Fish at ₮1.22, Blue Buffalo at ₮1.21, Red Lion and Flag at ₮1.20, Elephant and Black Dragon at ₮1.19, a d Horse at ₮1.18.

There has been a little demand for the commoner kinds of Mexican, but fine goods have been seldom asked for. Common continue unsaleable.

8-lbs. are saleable.

6-lbs.—Not wa ted.

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—The only sale given is 6,000 pieces of Tae-ho Stag at ₮1.92½.

Good 64-reed only have been wanted for Tientsin, and a few fine Shirtings have been selling; common 64-reed are very dull, and not in demand.

DRILLS.—Sales are about 10,000 pieces of, say, Horse at ₮2.37½, Dragon R and Stag 300 pieces at ₮1.89 to 1.90, and other Dragons at ₮1.87½.

The market has been dull, and although quotations are unchanged, they are barely maintained.

DUTCH DRILLS.—A sale of 3,000 pieces at ₮2.32½ shows a firm market.

AMERICAN DRILLS.—Sales are 14,000 pieces of Pepperell at ₮2.95 to ₮2.97½, Massachussetts at ₮2.87½, and Joss at ₮2.85. There has been an active demand for Tientsin as well as the River Ports, and prices are 2½ candareens higher. Stocks of these goods are getting quite low.

ENGLISH JEANS and SHEETINGS have not been wanted, and offers could scarcely be got.

AMERICAN SHEETINGS.—Sales are only 1,900 pieces of Massachussetts at ₮2.85. There has been very little enquiry, and stocks are accumulating.

FANCY COTTONS.—Nothing especial has been reported, and apparently very little has been doing. 180 pieces 18-inch Velveteens, Stag, sold at 12 candareens, and Cashmeres, common qualities, are selling at ₮1.85 to ₮1.90.

WOOLLENS.—Camlets have been in better demand, and on the whole are rather higher at the auctions; with the ample supplies prices have not risen as they often do at this season. Long Ells are no better, in fact quotations are still drooping, 200 pieces V Scarlet were placed at ₮6.00. Spanish Stripes are again a little lower for some chops. Medium Cloth of common quality is still in demand, without much offering. Crape Lastings have gone out of demand, and Figured Orleans are depressed. Lastings quiet.

AUCTIONS OF WOOLLENS.

	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Gentian.	Lt. Gt.	Black.	Purple.	Green.	Orange.	Mauve.	Ash & Lav.	White.	Total Sales
KIN-MING, 24th inst.									Magenta.		Royal B.	
Camlets C.P.H. p. pce. ₮	12.21/24	11.62/64½	1[illegible].63/64	11.20/32	11.27/28	12.41	11.47	13.24	11.72	10.65	10.10	...
Sales, pcs...	70	100	30	50	20	10	10	10	[illegible]0	20	10	340
,, C.P.H. No. 2 p. p. ₮	11.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Sales, pcs...	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	30
Long Ells C.P.H. p. pce. ₮	6.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Sales, pcs...	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	600
Lasting, Lion per pce. ₮	.....	.....	.....	10.21	10.[illegible]2/48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Sales, pcs...	.....	.....	.....	20	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	120
,, Elephant p. pce. ₮	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
S. Stripes C.P.H. p. yd. ₮	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Sales, pcs...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
E-WO, 25th inst.												
Camlets H.D.B. p. pec. ₮	11.82/92½	11.42½/50	11.40	11/11.02½	11.17½	.....	11.12½	13.20	12.62	.....	...	...
Sales, pcs...	110	60	60	40	10	.....	10	10	40	.....	...	340
,, W.C.D. per pcs. ₮	11.50	10.13/17½	10.60/61	9.65/72½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Sales, pcs...	20	30	30	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	100
,, G. Dragon No. 1 p. p. ₮	11.77½	.....	11.30/32½	10.92½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Sales, pcs...	50	.....	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	110
,, ,, E.E. p. pec. ₮	.....	.....	11.12/12½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Sales, pcs...	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	30
Long Ells H.D.B. p. pce. ₮	6.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Sales, pcs...	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Brown.	.....	.....	...	260
Sp. Stripes ,, p. yd. ₮	0.55.3/4.6	0.55.2/3	0.55½	0.54.9	.....	0.53.7	0.56½	0.57.1	0.55.4½	0.52/48¾	0.51.4	...
Sales, pcs...	42	12	18	6	.....	6	6	18	18	12	6	144
,, Flag per yd. ₮	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.52½/¾	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Sales, pcs...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	...	22
YUEN-FONG, 26th inst.						Magenta.						
Camlets S.S.G. p. pce. ₮	11.82½	11.27½/30	11.25/27½	.....	.....	.....	11.25	.....	.....	.....	11.07½	...
Sales, pcs...	80	30	60	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	190
,, G.G. per pce. ₮	11.90/95	11.35/37½	11.37½/42½	11.10	11.20	11.45	11.27½	13.15	12.70	10.25	11.05	...
Sales, pcs...	200	70	120	10	10	10	20	10	20	10	10	480
Long Ells ,, per pce. ₮	6.06	5.93/6.06	6.41	.....	5.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Sales, pcs...	160	100	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	300
S. Stripes T.T.B. p. yd. ₮	0.59¼	0.58¼	0.58	.....	0.54¾		.....	* 0.51½	.....	0.50¾	...	...
Sales, pcs...	66	12	10	.....	6		.....	6	.....	6	...	116
MISCELLANEOUS.												
Sp. Stripes, Horse p. yd. ₮	0.55.6	0.53.7/3/4	0.54.4	.....	0.54/42	.....	0.50.3		0.55	0.50.3/½	0.51.9/52	...
Sales, pcs...	144	36	81	.....	† 18	.....	18		‡ 18	27	¶ 18	360
Long Ells U.U. per pce. ₮	6.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Sales, pcs...	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	200
Camlets U.U. 36in. p. pce. ₮	.....	12.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Sales, pcs...	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	20

* Magenta 3 pcs. † Green 9 pcs. ‡ Brown 9 pcs. ¶ Purple 9 pcs.

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AUCTION SALES OF COTTON GOODS— Total.

"*King Ming.*"—24th instant—

GREY SHIRTINGS—8¼-lbs. (damaged) Green Lion at ₮0.97 to 1.30—100 pcs. ; Blue Lion at ₮1.53 to 1.53½—1,000 pcs. ; Red Ram at ₮1.73 to 1.73¼—500 pcs. ..... = 1,600 pcs.

"*Nie Kee.*"—25th instant—

	Clock, 2/3-lbs.	Bat, 2¼-lbs.	Leg, 2¼-lbs.	Joss, 2¼/3-lbs.	Fisherman, 2/3-lbs.	Beaver, 2¼-lbs.	Tea Pot, 3-lbs.	Green Fish, 2¾-lbs.	Sun, 2½/3-lbs.	
TURKEY RED CAMBRICS—	₮1.28½/45¾	₮1.19	₮1.38	₮1.43¾/51	₮1.30/45	₮1.44	₮1.60½	₮1.47	₮1.2c/34½	
Sales, pcs.....	137	50	100	200	722	100	120	240	199	= 1,868 pcs.

TURKEY RED T-CLOTHS—Green Jar 4.2-lbs. at ₮2.53½ ..... = 250 ,,

"*E-Wo.*"—25th instant—

WHITE SHIRTINGS—Green Dragon No. 700 at 2.15½ ..... = 200 pcs.
TURKEY RED CAMBRICS—2.2 to 2½-lbs. Man at ₮1.31¼ to 1.34½ ; Wheelbarrow 2.2-lbs. at ₮1.29 ..... = 490 ,,
GREY SHIRTINGS—8¼-lbs. (damaged) Black Dragon at ₮1.23 to 1.45½ ; Red Dragon at ₮1.50¾ to 1.52 ..... = 1,750 ,,
T-CLOTHS—7-lbs. (damaged) Black Dragon at ₮1.08 to 1.09½ ..... = 540 ,,

"*Yuen-fong.*"—26th instant—

GREY SHIRTINGS—8¼-lbs. Blue Lighthouse at ₮1.37¾ to 1.38¾—2,000 pcs ; Two-Man at ₮1.30½—500 pcs. ; Lie Eagle at ₮1.30 to 1.30½—1,000pcs. ; House at ₮1.30½ to 1.30¾—750 pcs. ..... = 4,250 pcs.
7-lbs. Man and Gun at ₮1.21—950 pcs. ; Lighthouse at ₮1.23¾—500 pcs. ..... = 1,450 ,,
T-CLOTHS—7-lbs. Blue Lighthouse No. 1 at ₮1.13 to 1.13¼—1,500 pcs. ; Blue Man and Gun No. 1 at ₮1.13½ to 1.13¾—1,000 pcs. ; Blue Man and Gun No. 2 at ₮1.12½ to 1.12¾—500 pcs. ; Camel at ₮0.83¼ to 0.83½—750 pcs. ; Woman at ₮0.75¼ to 1.75½—1,000 pcs. ; Two-Man at ₮0.97¼—750 pcs. ..... = 5,500 ,,
6-lbs. House at ₮0.74¾ ..... = 1,000 ,,
WHITE MUSLINS—Man and Gun at ₮0.52 to 0.55¼ ..... = 1,000 ,,
DRILLS—14-lbs. Dragon at ₮1.82½ ..... = 600 ,,

"*Tseang-tae.*"—30th instant—

GREY SHIRTINGS—8¼-lbs. (damaged) Red Pagoda at per bale ₮72.50 to 78.50 ..... = 3 bales.
T-CLOTHS—7-lbs. TTX at ₮1.19 ; Tree at ₮1.07 to 1.07¼ ..... = 1,500 pcs.
BLUE CHINTZES at ₮1.05 ..... = 250 ,,

SUNDRY AUCTIONS—

TURKEY RED CAMBRICS—2 to 3-lbs. Gold Dragon at ₮1.32 to 1.66½ ; 2½-lbs. Sampan at ₮1.44¼ ; Pagoda 2-lbs. at ₮1.28¼ ; Horseman 2-lbs. at ₮1.28 ..... = 1,500 pcs

ARTICLES.		QUOTATIONS. T.m.c.		T.m.c.
Cotton Piece Goods.				
G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS—				
38½ yds. 39 in. 6-lbs.	per piece	1.0.5	@	1.1.3
7-lbs.	,,	1.1.2	,,	1.4.0
8¼ to 8½-lbs.	,,	1.3.1	,,	1.8.2
Dewhurst XX	,, nom.	1.8.3	,,	.....
9 to 9¼-lbs.	nom. ,,	1.8.0	,,	1.9.0
9.12 to 10-lbs. common quality	,,	2.1.5	,,	2.2.5
best quality	,,	2.3.0	,,	2.6.0
G. E. WHITE SHIRTINGS—				
40 yds. 36 in. 56 reed	,,	1.4.0	,,	1.6.0
60 reed	nom. ,,	1.5.5	,,	1.8.0
64 reed	,,	1.6.0	,,	1.8.0
64 reed best	,,	1.8.0	,,	1.9.0
66 to 72 reed	,,	2.0.0	,,	2.2.5
best	,,	2.3.0	,,	2.7.0
AMERICAN DRILLS—				
40 yds. 30 in. 14-lbs.	,,	2.8.5	,,	2.9.7½
AMERICAN JEANS—				
30 yds. 30 in. 6¼ to 8-lbs.	,,	2.1.0	,,	2.2.5
AMERICAN SHEETINGS—				
40 yds. 40 in. 14-lbs. best	,,	2.8.2½	,,	2.9.0
ENGLISH DRILLS—				
40 yds. 30 in. 14 to 15-lbs.	,,	1.8.7	,,	2.0.5
best	,,	2.2.5	,,	2.6.5
ENGLISH JEANS—				
30 yds. 30 in. 8-lbs.	,,	1.4.0	,,	1.9.2½
ENGLISH SHEETINGS—				
40 yds. 40 in. 14 *a* 16-lbs.	per piece	2.1.5	,,	2.3.0
DUTCH DRILLS—				
30 in. 40 yds.	,,	2.1.5	,,	2.3.2½
DUTCH JEANS—				
30 in. 40 yds.	,,	1.6.0	,,	1.9.7½
T-CLOTHS—				
6-lbs. 24 yds. 32 in. Ordinary,	per piece	0.7.3	,,	0.9.2
7-lbs. ,, ,, ,,	,,	0.7.6	,,	1.0.5
7-lbs. ,, Mexican	,,	1.1.0	,,	1.6.0
8 *a* 8¼-lbs. 36 in.	,,	1.4.2	,,	1.7.5
XX and best	,,	1.7.0	,,	1.9.0
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue, 28 in. to 32 in.	per doz.	0.4.3	,,	0.5.5
Brown, 28 in., nom.	,,	0.4.3	,,	0.4.5
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS	per piece	2.0.0	,,	2.4.0
BROCADES, White, 40 yds. 36 in.,	,,	1.9.5	,,	2.0.5
Dyed, Assorted	,,	2.3.0	,,	2.6.0
DAMASKS, Assorted, 40yds. 26 in., nom.	per piece	3.8.0	,,	4.0.0
CHINTZ, Assorted, 28 yds. 28 in.	,,	1.0.0	,,	1.3.5
Blue	,,	1.1.3	,,	1.2.3
Brown	nom. ,,	1.2.0	,,	1.3.5
Scarlet	nom. ,,	1.3.0	,,	1.5.0
TURKEY REDS, 24yds. 32in. 2 to 3-lbs.	,,	1.0.5	,,	1.6.0
VELVETS, Black, 22 in.	per yard	0.1.6	,,	0.1.8
VELVETEENS, Black, 18 in.	,,	0.1.1	,,	0.1.3½
26 in.	,,	0.1.5	,,	0.1.8
MUSLINS, 12 yds. 42 in.	per piece	0.6.0	,,	0.6.5
DIMITIES, 12 yds. 36 in.	,,	1.0.0	,,	1.2.0
41 in.	,,	1.2.0	,,	1.5.0
YARN, Cotton, Nos. 28 *a* 32	per bale	$2.0.0	,,	$8.0.0
SPANISH STRIPES, Assorted	per yard	0.5.2	,,	0.5.8
MEDIUM and HABIT CLOTHS	,,	0.7.0	,,	1.0.5

ARTICLES.		QUOTATIONS. T.m.c.		T.m.c.
Cotton Piece Goods.				
BROAD CLOTH	per yard	1.2.5	,,	1.6.0
CAMLETS—				
English, *SS*, 59 yds. 31 in. Assorted.	per piece	10.7.5	@	11.6.0
LONG ELLS—				
Scarlet, 24 yds. 31 in. 12-lbs.	per piece	5.6.0	,,	6.5.0
Assorted	,,	5.5.0	,,	6.5.0
LASTINGS, 30 yds. 31 in.	per piece	8.0.0	,,	11.5.0
CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds. 31 in. Asst.	,,	3.2.0	,,	6.5.0
,, LUSTRES, Assorted	nom. ,,	2.7.0	,,	3.2.5
ORLEANS, Figured, 30 yds. 30 in. Asst.	,,	3.0.0	,,	3.8.0
Plain, 30 yds. 31 in. Black.	,, nom.	3.0.0	,,	3.3.0
Metals and Sundries.				
JAPAN COPPER—Slabs	per picul	15.2.5	,,	16.0.0
,, Ore	,,	4.5.0	,,	14.8.0
QUICKSILVER	,,	45.5.0	,,	46.5.0
TIN PLATES—14 × 10	per box	4.2.0	,,	4.5.0
STEEL	per picul	3.1.0	,,	.....
Bamboo	,,	3.1.0	,,	3.3.0
TIN, Fong Hing	,,	22.0.0	,,	.....
Quang-dia	,,	20.0.0	,,	.....
Fok Chok	,,	21.0.0	,,	.....
HOOP IRON	,,	2.5.0	,,	2.6.0
PIG IRON	per ton	16.0.0	,,	18.0.0
IRON WIRE, Nos. 11 *a* 14	per picul	4.3.0	,,	.....
,, ,, 11 *a* 21	,,	4.4.0	,,	.....
,, ,, 15 *a* 25	,,	5.2.0	,,	5.6.0
IRON—Nail Rod—				
Dawes' Best	per picul	2.1.0	,,	.....
H. Rogers, Sons & Co.	,,	1.9.0	,,	1.9.5
M.M. Crown	,,	1.9.0	,,	.....
Belgian	,,	1.7.5	,,	1.8.5
Flat and Round	,, nom.	2.0.0	,,	2.2.0
Do. Belgian	,,	1.5.0	,,	1.6 5
LEAD, common brands	per picul	4.4.0	,,	4.5.5
LB	,,	4.5.0	,,	4 6 0
SUGAR—Black, common	per picul	2.9.0	,,	3.3.0
,, Formosa	,,	3.3.0	,,	3.6.0
White, No. 1	,,	6.5.0	,,	6.7.0
,, No. 2	,,	6.2.0	,,	6.3.0
,, No. 3	,,	5.4.0	,,	5.7.0
Candy	,,	7.1.0	,,	7.7.5
PEPPER—Black	,,	7.5.0	,,	7.8.0
White	,,	6.0.0	,,	11.0.0
RATTANS—Common	per picul	2.2.0	,,	2.6.0
Good to fine	,,	3.0.0	,,	4.0.0
Best	,,	4.5.0	,,	5.0.0
SAPAN WOOD—				
3 pieces to the picul	per picul	2.3.0	,,	2.5.0
6 & 7 ,, ,, & inf.	,,	1.5.0	,,	1.7.0
SANDALWOOD, South Sea	,,	9.5.0	,,	10.7.5
Timor	,,	3.5.0	,,	4.0.0
Malabar	,,	16.0.0	,,	19.5.0
WINDOW GLASS—				
Large	per box	2.8.0	,,	3.1.0
Small	,,	2.3.0	,,	2 5.0
KEROSENE—Devoe's	per case	1.3.4	,,	1.3.9
COTTON—Shanghai	nom. per picul	9.5.0	,,	11.4.0
FLINT STONES	,,	0.4.7	,,	0.5.2

METALS.—Sales of 300 tons Belgian Nail-rods at ₮1.75 "ex ship" are reported, the market is very quiet. Bar Iron is still depressed, and not wanted by Chinese.

KEROSENE OIL.—The market is without change, the nominal price being ₮1.35 for cash, with better rates offering on time, and "to arrive."

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COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

31st AUGUST, 1880.

ARRIVALS :—(Since our last report)—August 23rd, British ship *Parthia*, from Antwerp ; 25th, British steamer *Deucalion*, from Liverpool, &c. ; 30th, American ship *Top Gallant*, from Puget Sound.

DEPARTURES :—(Since our last report)—August 25th, M.M. steamer *Oxus*, with the French mail, &c. ; 26th, British ship *Morna*, for San Francisco.

The P. & O. mail steamer *Rohilla* takes about 1,150 bales of SILK, and about 1,800 tons TEA.

FREIGHTS.—*Charley*, British barque, 359 tons, Shanghai to Swatow, 14 lay days, $0.25 per picul ; *Hedvig*, British barque, 375 tons, Nagasaki to Shanghai, 17 lay days, $3.00 per ton of coal ; *Jumna*, British brig, 346 tons, Keelung to Shanghai, 14 lay days, $3.30 per ton of coal ; *Adeone*, German brig, 215 tons, Kuchinotsu to Tientsin, 10 lay days, $4.25 per ton of coal ; Newchwang to Swatow, 14 lay days, $0.30 per picul ; *Airlie*, British schooner, 236 tons, Nagasaki to Shanghai, 12 lay days, $2.90 per ton of coal ; *Olympia*, German steamer, 783 tons, monthly charter, 3 to 6 months, private terms ; *Marie*, German barque, 454 tons, Newchwang to Swatow, 18 lay days, $0.30 per picul ; *Star Queen*, British barque, 263 tons, Newchwang to Yokohama, 16 lay days, $0.28 per picul.

EXCHANGE.—On London, Telegraphic Transfers, 5s. 2¼d. Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 5s. 2⅞d. First-class Credits to Bank, 5s. 3¼d. Private and Documentary, 5s. 3⅜d. On Paris, Bank, 6.55 ; Private, 6.68. On India, Bombay Bank, Rs. 308 to 309. Calcutta Bank, Rs. 308 to 309. On Hongkong, Bank Bills, demand, 27⅞ per cent. disct. Private, 15 days' sight, 28⅜ per cent. disct. Bullion, Gold Bars, Peking, Shanghai Tls. 190 per bar of 10 Tls. Shanghai weight. Bar Silver, Shanghai Tls. 111.20 per 100 taels Canton weight. Mexican dollars, Shanghai Tls. 72.85 per 100. Copper Cash, 1,500 per tael.

SHARES.

SHANGHAI, 31st August, 1880.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.—There is no business to report in this stock. The market is quiet with sellers.

North-China Insurance Co.—A share has been sold at ₮1,050.

Yang-tsze Insurance Association.—Shares have been placed at ₮725.

Chinese Insurance Co.—Shares are procurable at $305 and exchange 73.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co.—One or two lots have changed hands at $850 and exchange 73. There are buyers at these rates.

China Fire Insurance Co.—A lot was placed at $247½ and exchange 73. The market is quiet with sellers.

Chinese Imperial Government Loans.—Bonds of 1877 have been sold at £105 and exchange 5s. 5d., and Bonds of 1878 at ₮515.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	Position per Last Report.			Last Dividend, &c.		Cash Quotations.
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders.	When pd. or due.	Closing.
Bank.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	40,000	$125	$125	$1,600,000	$23,325.25	30 June 80	* £1¼	19 Aug. 80	57½% premium.
Steamer Companies.									
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co. (in Liquidation)	22,500	₮100	.....	.....	.....	31 Dec. 79	Return of T.2 on capital.	9 July 80	Tls. 3 nominal.
China Coast Steam Navigation Co.	5,000	₮100	₮100	₮74,464.81	₮24,135.84	31 Dec. 79	* 3 %	18 Aug. 80	100
Shanghai Tug Boat Association	900	₮100	₮100	.....	.....	.....	2 %	29 July 80	125 nominal.
China Shipowners' Association	1,380	₮100	₮100	.....	.....	.....	1st year	.....	.....
Docks.									
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	₮500	₮500	₮3,000.00	₮1,158.67	30 June 80	* 2 %	3 July 80	230
Pootung Dock Co.	950	₮100	₮100	.. ...	₮263.88	30 June 80	* 5 %	3 July 80	86
Gas.									
Shanghai Gas Co.	1,500	₮100	₮100	₮20,669.59	.....	31 Dec. 79	* 5 %	15 July 80	135
Compagnie du Gaz	500	₮100	₮100	₮8,356.06	₮9.51	31 Dec. 79	* 5½%	4 Aug. 80	142½
Insurance (Marine.)									
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited	600	1,666.67	$500	$425,000.00	$70,278.43	30 Apl. 80	20 %	31 July 80	1,450 ex div.
North-China Ins. Co.,	1,000	₮2,000	₮600	₮150,000.00	₮234,674.91	31 Dec. 79	₮75	22 April 80	1,050
Union In. Society of Canton	500	$2,500	$500	$317,527.73	₮83,769,45	31 Dec. 78	† $160	10 May 80	1,425
Yangtsze Insurance Association	1,200	₮350	₮350	₮448,114.71	₮45,154.02	31 Dec. 79	* 6 %	16 July 80	725
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited	1,500	$1,000	$200	$100,378.44	$2,880.22	31 Dec. 79	* 6 %	5 July 80	305
Insurance (Fire.)									
Hongkong Fire In. Co., Limited	2,000	$1,000	$200	$701,842.00	$222,282.72	31 Dec. 79	† $43 p. sh.	3 Mar. 80	850
China Fire In. Co., Limited	4,000	$500	$100	$368,267.00	$90,585.66	31 Dec. 79	† 12 %	4 Mar. 80	247½
Miscellaneous.									
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co.	2,150	₮100	₮100	₮15,000	₮2,220.63	31 Dec. 79	* 5 %	15 July 80	152

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Nominal Value of Bonds or Debentrs.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1872	₮ 28,700.00	₮ 100.00	8 %	30th April & 31st Oct.	nominal.
Do. 1873	₮ 21,000.00	₮ 100.00	,,	30th June & 31st Dec.	,,
Do. 1875	₮ 42,800.00	₮ 100.00	,,	30th June & 31st Dec.	,,
Do. 1878	₮ 24,000.00	₮ 100.00	,,	30th June & 31st Dec.	,,
Lyceum Theatre Ordinary Debentures..	₮ 17,000.00	₮ 25.00	,,	30th June.	₮ 15
Do. Preference do.	₮ 5,362.50	₮ 37.50	5 %	31st Dec.	₮ 20 nom.
Chinese Imperial Government Loan 1874	£ 627,615	£ 100	8 %	30th June & 31st Dec.	£105½
Do. do. 1877	£ 1,604,276	£ 100	8 %	28th Feb. & 31st Aug.	£105
Do. do. 1878	₮ 1,949,500	₮ 500	8 %	April and October.	₮515

* For half-year. † For year.

J. P. BISSET & Co.

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V. R.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

(OXONIC OXYGEN)

The New Curative Agent, and only reliable Remedy for Indigestion, Nervous and Liver Complaints, and all Functional Derangements.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Trembling of the Limbs, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Drowsiness, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Until the introduction of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, Phosphorus was but seldom prescribed as a Medicine, owing to the difficulty in so preparing it that its action could be kept under perfect control. It had been used in Almond and Olive Oils, in Sulphuric Ether, in rectified Alcohol, in Chloroform, and in several advertised medicines; but, in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced. But in the form of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, its invaluation action on the human system is realised without any of those drawbacks which other modes of preparation invariably produce.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. CAUTION.—PHOSPHORUS is sometimes sold in the form of Pills and Lozenges; it should be generally known that every preparation where *solid particles* of Phosphorus are in combination is highly dangerous.

BASE FRAUD AND PIRACY!!!

Beware of a WORTHLESS IMITATION advertised in a few China newspapers. Dr. BRIGHT'S (the only Genuine) PHOSPHODYNE is the Safest and most Reliable preparation of Phosphorus, and the ONLY Medicine of that name recommended by the Medical Faculty. Fraudulent Imitations are in no way recognized by the Medical Profession, and are either **Useless** or **Positively Dangerous.**

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